

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

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 Leave Genoa October 22nd p.m. arr. Alexandria October 27 a.m.

|   |   |          |      |   |   |   |          |    |   |
|---|---|----------|------|---|---|---|----------|----|---|
| " | " | November | 5th  | " | " | " | November | 10 | " |
| " | " | "        | 19th | " | " | " | "        | 24 | " |
| " | " | December | 3rd  | " | " | " | December | 8  | " |
| " | " | "        | 17th | " | " | " | "        | 22 | " |

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Weekly Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight)  
to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

|              |                           |   |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|
| Schleswig    | leaves Alexandria 3 p.m., | June 20; July 4 & 18.                   |
| Hohenzollern | " " " "                   | July 24; Sept. 5 & 26; October 10 & 24. |

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

|  |               |               |                            |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| HOMEWARD: for Bremen or Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp |               |               |                            |
| Prinz Heinrich   | 6263 Tons ... | about 18 June | Reon                       |
|  |               |               | 8021 Tons ... about 2 July |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p> <b>OUTWARD : for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.</b><br/> <b>Return</b> 5034 Tons ... about 11 June </p> | <p> <b>For AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.</b><br/> <b>Hamburg</b> 5048 Tons ... about 3 June<br/> <b>Stuttgart</b> 5047 ... 1 June </p> |
|--|---|

Pr. Neg. Luitpold 1288 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1

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May 5 4 p.m. S.S. Habsburg Capt. Klausberger | May 26 4 p.m. S.S. Habsburg Capt. Klausberger

|      |   |           |   |             |        |   |   |           |   |             |
|------|---|-----------|---|-------------|--------|---|---|-----------|---|-------------|
| " 12 | " | Semiramis | " | Martinelloh | June 2 | " | " | Semiramis | " | Martinelloh |
| " 19 | " | Cleopatra | " | Ivallich    | " 9    | " | " | Cleopatra | " | Ivallich    |

**Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste Line.**

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 9 and 23 May: 6 June, 4 p.m.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 9 and 23 May; 6 June, 4 p.m.

**Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.**

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 7 and 21 May; 4 and 18 June

**Far East Lines.**

**Departures from Port Said :** To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, about 5 March, 3 April, 4 May, 3 June, 4 July, 3 August.

**East African Line.**  
**Departures from Port Said:** To Suez, Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa-Bay & Durban, 1st March, 3 April, 3 May, 2 June, 3 July, 2 Aug., 2 Sept., 3 Oct., 2 Nov., 3 Dec.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, THOS. COOK & SON, LD.,  
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Westcott S.S. *City of Perth* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta about 8th June

The Ellerman S.S. *City of Venice*, now loading for Liverpool, is expected to sail for that port on the 6th June, taking first class passengers only. Fare £14. Electric light throughout. Passengers and stewards carried.

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## SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

**CAIRO-KHARTOUM MAIL SERVICE.—SUMMER TIME-TABLE 1908.**  
Commencing from 1st of April, 1908, until further notice.

|                        | UP                             |  | DOWN                              |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Sundays and Wednesdays | ... .. 8 p.m. depart Cairo     |  | arrive Mondays and Thursdays 7.35 |
|                        | ... .. 10 15 a.m. depart Luxor |  | depart Sundays and Wedn. 8.50     |

|                                  |     |     |     |     |                   |             |                                 |      |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------|
| <b>Mondays and Thursdays†</b>    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.15 a.m. depart | Luxor       | depart Saturdays and Sundays    | 9.30 |
| <b>Mondays and Thursdays†</b>    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 p.m. depart     | Rhella      | depart Saturdays and Wednesdays | 9.30 |
| <b>Wednesdays and Saturdays†</b> | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.30 p.m. depart  | Haifa       | depart Fridays and Mondays      | 9.30 |
| <b>Thursdays and Sundays†</b>    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.30 a.m. depart  | Abu Hamed   | depart Fridays and Mondays      | 1.20 |
| <b>Thursdays and Sundays†</b>    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.45 a.m. depart | Athara Jcn. | depart Thursdays and Saturdays  | 4.10 |
| <b>Saturdays and Sundays†</b>    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.30 p.m. arrive  | Khartoum N. | depart Thursdays and Sundays    | 9.30 |

† Sleeping and Dining Cars. — During the month of April Sleeping and Dining Cars trains leave Cairo for Luxor Wednesdays, Mondays and Saturdays at 6.30 p.m. and Luxor for Cairo on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8.30 p.m. From 1st of May 1908, these trains will be suppressed, but Dining and Sleeping Cars will be attached to the ordinary trains from Cairo and Luxor three times a week, on the same above mentioned days.

## Egyptian State Railways.

THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICES. (Daily).—JUNE TIME-TABLE.

|           |      | a.m. | a.m.  | noon  | p.m.  | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Cairo ... | DEP. | 7.30 | 9.30  | 12.00 | 12.15 | 4.0  | 6.35 | 11.3 |
| Tantah... | ARR. | 8.51 | 10.53 | 1.20  | 2.30  | 5.28 | 8.1  | 2.4  |

|                        |       |       |          |      |      |       |        |
|------------------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Alexandria ... .. ARR. | 10.55 | 12.55 | 3.5      | 5.50 | 7.35 | 10.0  | 6.0    |
| Alexandria ... .. DEP. | 7.0   | 9.0   | † 12.00† | —    | 3.40 | † 6.0 | † 11.3 |

|           |     |       |       |      |   |      |      |     |
|-----------|-----|-------|-------|------|---|------|------|-----|
| Tantah... | ARR | 8.54  | 10.53 | 1.40 | — | 5.40 | 7.51 | 3.1 |
| Cairo ... | ARR | 10.20 | 12.20 | 3.5  | — | 7.10 | 9.20 | 6.0 |

|                 |     |     |      |               |             |               |                    |              |             |               |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Cairo           | --- | --- | DEP. | a.m.<br>7.0   | 11.0        | p.m.<br>16.15 | Port Said ... DEP. | a.m.<br>8.10 | 11.55       | p.m.<br>16.15 |
| to<br>Port Said | ... | ... | ARR. | p.m.<br>12.10 | p.m.<br>4.0 | 11.10         | Cairo ... ARR.     | p.m.<br>1.30 | p.m.<br>5.0 | p.m.<br>11.10 |

|                        |               |               |                                      |                       |             |       |                   |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| Cairo ... .. DEP.      | a.m.<br>11.0† | p.m.<br>†6.15 | For Suez<br>change<br>at<br>Ismailia | Suez (Rue Colmar) DEP | 8.0<br>p.m. | †6.3† | For<br>cha<br>Ism |
| Suez (Rue Colmar) ARR. | 4.29          | 11.3†         |                                      | Cairo ... .. ARR.     | 1.30        | 11.25 |                   |

|                 |          |            |           |           |                  |          |           |          |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Cairo ... DEP.  | a.m. 8.5 | a.m. 11.30 | p.m. 2.40 | p.m. 5.25 | Mansourah DEP.   | a.m. 6.0 | a.m. 9.20 | p.m. 4.0 |
| Zagazig... ARR. | 10.3     | p.m. 1.39  | 4.45      | 7.27      | Zagazig ... ARR. | 8.5      | 11.20     | 6.0      |

|                    |            |      |      |      |                 |       |           |    |
|--------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------------|-------|-----------|----|
| Mansourah ... ARR. | p.m. 12.10 | 3.50 | 7.10 | 9.55 | Cairo. ... ARR. | 10.35 | p.m. 1.45 | 8. |
|--------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------------|-------|-----------|----|

† Dining Car. § Sleeping Car. ‡ First and Second Class only.

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Dividends Collected.

**DAILY WEATHER REPORT**  
ALEXANDRIA  
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.  
Direction of Wind ... W.  
Force of Anemometer ... 8  
State of Sea ... Calm  
Barometer corrected ... 760.1  
Evaporation ... 10  
State of Clouds ... 1/4 clouded  
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.:  
Max. temp. in the shade ... 33.5  
Min. do. do. ... 23.5  
Humidity of the air ... 90  
Heat of the sun ... 60  
Moon rises 4.33 a.m.  
" sets 4.33 a.m.  
REMARKS:  
The weather yesterday was decidedly warm but the heat was tempered by a dry wind. During the night the wind rose and became somewhat gusty. This morning opens very fine and bracing, with a light W. breeze and a steady barometer.  
OTHER STATIONS.  
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT  
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.  
Stations. Max. temp. in the shade. Min. temp. in the shade. Stations. Max. temp. in the shade. Min. temp. in the shade.  
Port Said ... 29 ... 19 ... Maroussa ... 44 ... 31  
Suez ... 31 ... 19 ... Asmara ... - ... -  
Cairo (Helwan) ... 32 ... 20 ... Suakin ... 37 ... 24  
Ghizeh ... 31 ... 16 ... Khartoum ... - ... -  
Assiout ... 39 ... 20 ... Wad Medani ... - ... -  
Jassoud ... 38 ... 24 ... Duesin ... - ... -  
Wady Halfa ... 36 ... 22 ...  
FOREIGN STATIONS.  
Stations. Barom. Wind Temp. State of Sea.  
Trieste ... 761.0 ... Calm ... 27 ... Calm  
Malta ... 761.6 ... Moder. ... 28 ... Moder.  
Brindisi ... 763.4 ... Moder. ... 33 ... Rather rough  
Athens ... 768.1 ... Almost calm ... 29 ... Very slight  
Limassol ... 767.9 ... Almost calm ... 37 ... Calm  
PHASES OF THE MOON.  
June 6 Full Moon 11.12 p.m. 4.65 6.53  
" 13 Last Quarter 9.34 p.m. 4.61 6.56  
" 23 New Moon 1.6 a.m. 4.55 6.59  
" 29 First Quarter 4.19 p.m. 4.50 7.0  
THE SUN.  
Rises a.m. Sets p.m.  
June 6 Full Moon 11.12 p.m. 4.65 6.53  
" 13 Last Quarter 9.34 p.m. 4.61 6.56  
" 23 New Moon 1.6 a.m. 4.55 6.59  
" 29 First Quarter 4.19 p.m. 4.50 7.0

**The Egyptian Gazette**

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**The Egyptian Gazette**  
The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1850.  
Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING  
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIF.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1906.  
**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**  
The political troubles of Austria-Hungary usually begin again as soon as they are settled. Hungary is always striving to realise its historic ideal of an independent autonomous

Kingdom. Austria can never forget that it has for centuries had the actual primacy in an Empire which was for many generations the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, then for two generations an Austrian Empire. The Austrian Duchies owed their privileged position to their being the marches of the German nation on the Eastern frontier, while their Duke was Germany's defender against Turks and other dangers from the East, a function which he was able to fulfil when he combined with his authority in Austria proper the position of King of Bohemia, of Emperor of Germany, and of King of Hungary. Of this quadruple authority the most dignified portion was that which belonged to the Imperial title, and it had for the Germans of Austria proper the great advantage that it gave them a disproportionate share in the administrative offices of the German Empire, as well as of Bohemia, and for a long period of the Nineteenth Century of Hungary also. Of the new or restored position of Hungary as an autonomous Kingdom, united to Austria by little more than a personal tie, and by a settlement which was more like a treaty than a Constitution, the Germans of Austria have always been jealous. They are at perpetual political feud with the Hungarians and within their own half of the Monarchy, which includes the Tyrol, Styria, and Carinthia, as well as the Kingdom of Bohemia; they are always at issue with their fellow subjects of Slavonic race. The latest quarrel turns on the new tariff agreement between the Western and Eastern halves of the Dual Monarchy. One day it was believed and announced by the Hungarian Ministry that an agreement satisfactory to both halves of the Monarchy had been reached. Next day the Austrian Ministry denied that there was such an agreement and resigned. The Emperor-King has spent a great part of his life in the attempt to find settlements which can be accepted by the different groups of his subjects, who are all loyal, but never agree with one another for long. It seems that his Majesty had on this occasion assented to the Hungarian proposals. But this seems to have been more than his Austrian Ministers were prepared for. The consequence is that a fresh Austrian Ministry will have to be formed and that there will be a new period of discussion and negotiation. Meanwhile, of course, opinion in Vienna is with the resigning Ministry and the sentiment of Buda-Pest is one of exaltation at what is regarded as the success of the lately appointed national Ministry of Hungary.

**THE DUTCH MERCANTILE MARINE.**  
In a report to the Foreign Office on the trade and navigation of Rotterdam for the year 1905, Consul Turing states that the fear entertained in 1904 that some owner of vessels might be forced to reduce their capital or to liquidate their business as a result of the unsatisfactory state of the freight market was partially verified. During the first seven months of the year rates continued low, but an improvement subsequently set in and several companies running cargo boats reaped the benefit. The larger companies having regular lines of steamers were less affected by the depressed rates, and their financial results for 1905 are satisfactory. The Holland-America Line operated very successfully as the result of the large increases in the carriage of emigrants and the improved rates of freight from America, the company's earnings allowing of the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent. A new steamer of 17,250 tons, built at Belfast by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, accommodating 440 first class, 246 second class, and 2 200 steerage passengers, commenced her maiden trip on April 7, 1906. The Rotterdam Lloyd, trading between Rotterdam and Java, increased their fleet by four steamers and declared a dividend of 9 per cent. The Steamship Company Nederland, likewise trading to the Dutch East Indies, built three steamers of much larger tonnage than those hitherto running. The South America Line of steamers chartered two vessels with a view to opposing the competition of German companies, and as a result the cutting of rates has ended and the company has joined the pool of the lines running to South America.

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Ex P. &amp; O.

The old P. & O. steamer Coromandel, now belonging to Essajee Tajbhoj, sailed from Suez yesterday afternoon for Jeddah.

## Hashish Smuggling.

The Coastguards Administration recently seized a camel and a donkey, laden with 223 kilos of hashish, near Kasr el Nil, Cairo.

## The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, has been delayed this week and will not be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, till 8 a.m. tomorrow.

## Arrest of M. Fleury.

M. Fleury, ex manager of the New Khedivial Hotel, has been arrested—it is said on the charge of malversation—by the French Consulate. A private enquiry is being held in the matter.

## Suez Canal.

During the month of May 368 vessels passed through the Suez Canal, of which 222 were British, 54 German, 25 French, 11 Austrian, 15 Dutch, 9 Russian, 8 Italian, 3 Norwegian, 3 Danish, 3 Japanese, 3 Spanish, 2 Ottoman, 1 Egyptian, 1 Swedish, 1 Portuguese, and 1 American.

## The Plague.

During last week, there were seven cases of plague throughout Egypt, i.e., five in Samalout district, one at Tanta, and one at Alexandria. Since the beginning of the year, there have been 336 cases of plague, as against 71 in the same period last year, and 535 in 1904.

## Rigo Alive and Well.

The announcement of the death of the gipsy Rigo is contradicted in a telegram sent by Ricciardi, the present husband of the Princess de Chimay, to Rigo's sister-in-law, Bernarhe Rigo, who resided at 34, Rue de Beauregard, Paris. The telegram states that Rigo is alive and well.

## French Schools in Egypt.

M. Marcel Charlot, Inspector General to the French Ministry of Public Instruction, has arrived in Egypt. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has charged M. Charlot with the inspection of the French schools in Egypt that are subventioned by the Government of the Republic.

## Solla Vista.

During the coming hot season, when all seek a cooler clime, there is no better place on the Mediterranean within reach of Egypt than Jaffa, and the best hotel there is the Bella Vista, whose unique position, comfort, and cuisine combine to make it highly commendable to all tourists.

## Libel and Slander.

The Native Court of Said Zaynab, Cairo, yesterday sentenced Ahmed Eff. Faïad, editor of "Al-Saïkeh" newspaper, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 20, for libellous and abusive attacks against Mohamed Bey Moellibi and Khalil Bey Moellibi. The judgment is to be carried into effect at once.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est calme, peu d'affaires, baisse presque générale de toutes les valeurs.

L'Agricole perd 1/32 à 9 11/16.

La Nationale est inchangée à 26.

Egyptian Delta Light fléchet à 1/8 à 12.

Par contre, les obligations Crédit Foncier anciennes gagnent 2 francs à 325 et les nouvelles 0 f. 50 à 270 1/2.

La Banque d'Athènes réactionne à 155 3/4 en baisse de 1 fr. 25 par hier.

Les Delta Land sont en baisse de 3/32 à 327/32.

Les Sucreries, les Egyptian Salt and Soda les Investment restent stationnaires à leurs cours d'hier.

Le Truat en baisse de 1/32 clôture à 1 17/32, les Etates sont également en baisse de 1/32 à 1 9/16.

On attribue cet état du marché au grand nombre de porteurs de titres qui régularisent leur position avant leur départ.

## BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

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24-5-06

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## THE KHEDEVE.

## DEPARTURE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

H.H. the Khedive visited the Abou el Abbas Mosque at 9 a.m. to-day, accompanied by a number of the Ulema and notables of Alexandria, who had been invited to attend at the ceremony, and by the Grand Mufti, the Sheikh of Al Azhar, Sheikh Moh. Shakir, and ten of the principal Ulema of the University. The students, 700 in number, who were engaged in their studies, were inspected by the Khedive, who remained about half an hour in the mosque. Several odes were submitted to his Highness, who expressed himself in terms that were most complimentary to the diligence of the mosque students and the ability of their teacher. The ceremony over, H.H. the Khedive summoned the Ulema to a meeting at Ras el-Tin Palace.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, his Highness, accompanied by H.H. the Khedivah and the Khedivial children, embarked on the Austrian Lloyd S.S. Africa, which weighed anchor shortly afterwards for Constantinople.

## DAMIETTA.

The Ministry of the Interior has published the arrêté transforming Damietta into a subdivision of the province of Dakahlieh, while it retains the title of governorat and continues to dispense with the post of omdeh which forms part of the administration of ordinary markazes. The Markaz of Faraskour is absorbed in the new organization, of which it will form part as an outpost of police. A redistribution of jurisdiction between Damietta and Faraskour in connection with the surrounding villages has also been carried out.

The Ministry of the Interior bases its decision on an equitable consideration of the respective interests of Damietta and Faraskour and the villages attached to both. It denies that the new arrangement will work to the detriment of Damietta, since this place will retain all its main features as a provincial centre of administration.

The Damietta deputation for London will not leave after all. The delegates who recently visited Cairo, realising that the Government and Lord Cromer are paying careful attention to their demands, and being confident that local interests will not be allowed to suffer, now intend to thank to the Government and Lord Cromer, in the name of the inhabitants of Damietta, for the consideration that has been shown them.

## THE SUDAN RIOT.

With regard to the riot at Taladi in the Sudan, reported in our yesterday's issue, we understand that no political or religious motives are discernible in the action of the aggressors, which is purely due to natural turbulence venting itself, now in one direction, now in another, and most frequently in intestine feuds.

## ABYSSINIAN DEPUTATION.

News comes from Constantinople to the effect that an Abyssinian deputation, under General Machacha, will shortly leave for Constantinople on a mission connected with the Abyssinian convent in Jerusalem. The Ottoman Government is said to have become somewhat weary of the frequent visits of Abyssinian deputations.

## ABBAS THEATRE, CAIRO.

## "IL TROVATORE."

Il Trovatore was given by the Castellano company at the Abbas Theatre, Cairo, with all the melodramatic effect it exacts: truly a most thunderous, flaming sonority—medieval Surrey side. For actual singing we had the début of Siga. Riga as Eleonora, looking very handsome, *genre* Walter Scott, raven locks, and pale face, and singing very well, in a fine, full rounded voice. Siga. Eposito was Ezeucna, a mezzo soprano with an excellent range of lower notes. She was really the best of the whole cast. Signor Grandi was rather too overpowering at first, and lacked delicacy. His voice and action were too pronounced, too staccato, but his prison song earned him a well deserved temporary release from the dungeon, and he was admirable in the finale. Signor Arrighetti was, as usual, too much inclined to draw out his high notes (one was tempted to time the longer notes with a stop watch!), but he has a good, sonorous voice. In all, it was a good performance of a most enlivening and "awakening" opera.

The performance of *Rigoletto*, except for the 2nd act, and rather better acting than before by Rigoletto himself (Signor Arrighetti), was not as good as on the first occasion, a few days ago. Signor Battani seemed to be affected by the comparative smallness of the audience and did not trouble to introduce the exquisite delicacy he had shown before. He was rather on the "loud" side, and as he has a voice which could not perform a full-sized opera-house, the effect was not perfect. But, as we said, in the 2nd act his duet with Gilda was quite perfect, as was her "Caro nome" song. The "Donna è mobile" was good enough for anyone else, but only medium for Signor Battani, because of that same apparent carelessness, but the little snatches of it that keep coming into the rest of the 4th act were most delightful. We must mention the bass—Sparafel—who has some exceptionally good low notes, one, indeed, in the 2nd act (in his interview with Rigoletto), sustained, long, and absolutely faultless.

## MUKHTAR PACHA.

## AN OPEN LETTER FROM TURKEY.

We have received a copy of an open letter to the Ottoman High Commissioner, written from Constantinople in Turkish, and dated May 16, 1906. Translated it runs as follows: Excellency.—The crown of prosperity working so easily won in this world. Charca, working strangely, never permits the traveller on the road of good fortune to stop half way. He either attains prosperity without a halt on his climb, or falls heavily and headlong. To-day, behold your Excellency exposed and indeed condemned to this overthrow. Being myself a man of religious feeling, and considering your old age to be honourable, I would have wished you, after your defeat in the matter of Akaba, had kept silence and so won the respect of the world. But alas! you are still supporting your own error, so hear what I have to say.

It is a principle of statesmanship that if a grievous political error be committed, even by a Government, those responsible for that error must resign, and bear on their own shoulders the shame of their Government and their nation. In the Akaba question you were the author of the differences that arose between the Governments. You sought, after a long inactivity in Egypt, and an earlier renown in war, to crown your military glory by diplomatic success. It was you who advised your Government to concern itself with this question and your advice being mistaken, you did not prosper. You wished to go forward from Tabah to Tor, but you have been driven back into the sea of contempt whose waves have engulfed you.

We hoped that you would prove a good guide for us in Egyptian matters, and we believed that a Vizier like yourself, who had passed many years in the Valley of the Nile in the great position of High Commissioner of the Empire, would surely be conversant with international questions. However, long delays passed in the discussion of the question and we began to tremble and to doubt your powers, nor did we desire to see you follow a dangerous road. But perhaps you were intoxicated by your high position. You said, "Have no fears; follow me; my followers will climb Mount Sinai as Moses climbed." Unhappily we trusted and followed you—but instead of leading us to that lofty eminence you led us and your Government over a precipice.

The Egyptian question once entrusted to you, the fall of our Government began. Your weakness was made manifest to the world. Your ill-guidance was our ruin. To-day the honour of our Empire is under foot. Through you we are a laughing stock. Moreover, the future of our country has been compromised (it fell down) with the honour of our Government. Your ill-guidance has lost us Egypt and will lose us part of Syria. Remember Lord Fitzmaurice's words to the House of Lords.

"I need not remind the House that the principal cause of our occupation of Egypt in 1882 was the fact that the agitation in that country threatened the Suez Canal. I need not say that after an occupation designed to protect the Canal against danger from the West, we cannot show ourselves indifferent, 24 years later, to similar dangers threatening it from the East."

Justice demands of you a material, not merely a moral penalty. In these days a Government does not dismiss an old and tried official—but the nation expects you to resign.

Your fall from so exalted a position is a painful spectacle. But when blind fortune is accompanied by ignorance, a fall is meritable. To save his honour, Mukhtar Pacha must resign his office. Cease to mislead your Government and your nation for merely personal ends. Our Government's representative at the Ismailieh Palace must be enlightened by the virtues of our Faith and of our national character. After 24 years Mukhtar Pacha has proved unequal to his duties through advancing age, and our people have no wish to see him continue to represent them in Egypt after his defeat in the Akaba question, and the blackening of his reputation. Save yourself from further shame.

## A TURK.

## VETERINARY SCHOOL.

The board of examination appointed by the Ministry of the Interior to examine the students of the Veterinary School assembled under the presidency of Sir H. Pinching from 26th to 30th May and examined the students with the following results: Ahmed Eff. Farid, Abdel Aziz En. Numani, and Ahmed Eff. Fouad passed the final examination and obtained diplomas; Abdel Ghani Eff. Naguib, Hafiz Eff. Ibrahim, Mohamed Eff. Shakil, Mr. F. Gigis, and Labib Eff. Bishari passed the 2nd year's examination and were transferred to 3rd year's class; Habib Eff. Zaki Ayyad Eff. Assad, Ahmed Eff. Mabrouk, Hussein Eff. Mustapha, and Hussein Eff. K. Tanini passed the 1st year's examination and were transferred to the 2nd year's class.

## SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the programme to be performed by the Bracale Orchestra to-morrow, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

Marche—Les Cambrioleurs—Bergère. Valse—Feuilles d'automne—Fährbach. Intermezzo—Gungl. Ouverture—Stradella—Flotow. Fantaisie—Fedora—Giordano. Hymne à Sainte Cecile—Gounod. Selection—La Jolie parquiseuse—Offenbach. Mazurka—Pachouli—Strauss.

## MIKADO AND ISLAM.

## EGYPTIAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

A subscription has been started in Cairo for the purpose of sending a Moslem Mission to Japan to convert the Japanese to Islam. The news of the alleged conversion of the Mikado has given rise to some strange reflections in the native Press. We give some of them:—"Al Umma": The Mohammedan religion being, in fact, a spirit for the soul and a light for the heart, H.M. the Mikado of Japan inclined to profess Islam—the religion of prosperity and nature which originated among Badonins, spread without preachers, and took a wonderful and firm hold on the civilised world. The news of the conversion of that great Emperor has created a great amount of interest. The Ulema have been called to cross the Ocean and preach Islam to the Japanese, and it has been suggested that the Wakfs Administration should pay the expenses of the Mohammedan Mission, while others say that the Wakfs' But we are of opinion that the spread of Islam and the Jihad in the way of God are the most sacred duties for which the Wakfs Administration must spend money generously. To spend money for the spread of Islam is, in our opinion, more laudable, and more meritorious before God and his prophet, than to cover the Kaaba with precious coverings. H.H. our Emir (the Khedive) also sees that preaching is more sacred than any other necessary and sacred objects. His Highness's religious duties make him support the scheme of sending a Moslem Mission to preach Islam in Japan at the expense of the Wakfs Administration.

"Al-Zaher": We are afraid that while we are shouting and babbling here the conference of religions in Japan will have been held and dissolved and the Mikado will have chosen a suitable faith for his people. We are of opinion that if anything is to be done it must be done promptly; and we suggest that the mission be composed of the following gentlemen: Saad Bey Zaghoul (chairman), Ahmed Fathi Bey Zaghoul, Ibrahim Bey Hilbawi, Mahmud Bey Salem, Sheikh Akhmal Abou Khatwa, Sheikh Mohamed Bakht, and Sheikh Mohamed Radi, members.

"Al-Lawa" says that the project of despatching a Mohammedan Mission to Japan is not an easy one, which can be achieved with such small subscriptions as have been received. Our contemporary expects to get generous donations from Mohamed Shawarbi Pacha, Ali Fahmy Pacha, and other wealthy people.

Numerous letters have been received by our contemporary declaring that the conversion of the Japanese is a matter of the first importance to the Moslem world but containing no very definite suggestions as to how such a task is to be carried out. "Al-Lawa" was recently much exercised over the attempts to proselytise which it imputed to British and American missionaries. But of course that is quite a different thing!

## THE SUCRERIES.

Mr. Carton de Wiart has left for Paris to consult the present directors of the Sucreries. It is considered that these gentlemen will resign in the near future. A general meeting of shareholders will be called after Mr. Carton de Wiart's return.

## NILE COLD STORAGE.

Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Nile Cold Storage Co. will be held to-day to examine and pass the report of the Board, which shows a deficit of £10,000, and an increase of capital of £40,000. This unsatisfactory result is attributed to the failure of several ventures. The Board is composed of Sir John Rogers, Dr. H. Milton, Mr. Astley P. Friend, Mr. G. Royle, and M. A. Tunstall.

## SUNDAY CLOSING.

Mr. F. Canessa, president of the Sunday Closing Committee, has written to Lord Cromer to ask for the support of the British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General. In his letter Mr. Canessa mentions 26 employers who have thus far declined to support the movement.

Lord Cromer has sent the following reply to Mr. Canessa, which we are glad to reproduce:—"Sir,—I have received your letter of this day's date in which you ask for my support in obtaining the unanimous consent of the shop proprietors of Cairo to the closing of their establishments on Sunday, either for the whole day or during the afternoon.

The movement which you advocate has my entire sympathy, and I sincerely trust that it may be brought to a successful issue. I do not feel myself in a position to meet your views by addressing a personal remonstrance to the 26 gentlemen to whom you allude; but I venture to express a hope that they will before long acquiesce in the adoption of a measure which has been so largely and successfully put in force in other countries, and in favour of which so many powerful arguments, founded on considerations of humanity and of the true interest of both employers and employed, can be readily adduced.

You are at liberty to make any use you think fit of this communication. I am, etc., (Signed) CROMER.

## NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL

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Built in 1904, Modern House, Splendid situation. Electric Lift. Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families.

Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25.—Meals à la Carte 3/6-5/--11/-

## LAND IN THE SUDAN.

## A PROCLAMATION.

The following Proclamation has been issued by H. E. the Governor-General of the Sudan:—Whereas by a Proclamation published in the Sudan Gazette No. 10 of April 1st 1900 and by Orders issued by the Governors of Provinces Contracts for the purchase of lands were required to be submitted to the Governors for approval.

And whereas by a Proclamation published in the Sudan Gazette No. 78 of the 1st July 1905, was further ordered that no native of the Sudan might sell mortgage charge or otherwise dispose of any land, or any right or interest in or over the same unless with the written consent of the Governor of the Province except in a case of devise by will or lease for a period not exceeding 3 years and that every sale mortgage charge or other disposition by a native of the Sudan of any land or any right or interest in or over the same and every agreement for sale mortgage charge or other disposition of the same except as aforesaid to which the consent in writing of the Governor had not been expressed should be null and void.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Ordered as follows:—

(1) The Government will take into consideration with the view to grant of confirmation any sales mortgages charges or other disposals of land in the Province of Khartoum or of any right or interest in or over land in that Province which were made prior to the issue of the Proclamation of the 1st July 1905, provided that the transaction was submitted to the Governor of the Province or other proper official previously to or immediately upon the issue of the said Proclamation.

(2) Any person claiming to have purchased or otherwise acquired land or any right or interest in or over land in the Khartoum Province from a native or natives of the Sudan prior to the issue of the said Proclamation of the 1st July 1905 under documents which have not been registered must forthwith the 30th day of June 1906 lodge with the Governor of the Khartoum Province at the Mudiriya at Khartoum the documents under which he claims and a statement signed by him showing that the transaction was submitted to the Governor of Khartoum or other proper official previously to or immediately upon the issue of the said Proclamation.

## WHITSUNDAY SERVICES.

## ST. MARK'S.

A remarkable increase in the number of communicants this year—82—as compared with same day last year—43—is very gratifying. There were 7 at 7.30 a.m.; 35 at 8 a.m., and 40 at noon. The amount of the collections at matins and evensong also showed a great increase on the day, P.T. 798, a considerable help to the Delta Chaplaincy from St. Mark's. These services were also well attended, and heartily rendered. At both the anthem "God is a Spirit," from Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The Woman of Samaria," was rendered most effectively as an unaccompanied quartette. The decoration of the font was the combined work of the Misses Barwell and Miss Morrison; that of the lectern was due to Mrs. Eyre; that of the choir-stalls to Mrs. Roberts and Miss Roberts; and the altar vases to Mrs. Firminger and Mrs. Ward. The following sent flowers: Mrs. E. Carver, Miss Coates, Mr. Cornish, Mrs. Crafton, Mrs. Ebell, Mrs. Rowden, Mrs. W. T. Smith.

## ALL SAINTS', RAMLEH.

The various decorations were due to the following ladies: font to Miss Joseph and Miss Moss, who also decorated the west window; the vases to Mrs. Peake; the pulpit to Mrs. Bell, the choir-stalls to Miss Allen, the altar bell, the east and west windows to Mrs. Aitken and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. P. W. Carver assisted and also sent flowers, as also did Miss Alderson, Mrs. J. Atkins, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Boroghrevink, Mrs. F. Haseld, Mrs. R. J. Moss, Mrs. Peake, and Mrs. G. H. Williams.

## ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

During the absence on leave of Major F.M.K. Parsons, Governor, Military Prison, Cairo, his duties will be performed by Major A. S. Cave, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Major C. K. Morgan, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. G. M. Mackenzie, A.S.C., have been granted leave of absence, on private affairs.

2nd Lieut. A. W. Molony, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been granted sick leave on the recommendation of a medical board for three months. He embarked on the P. & O. S.S. Macedonia at Port Said on the 4th inst., for passage home via Marseilles.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Tuscan Prince left Manchester on Sunday with passengers and general cargo, and is due at Alexandria via Tunis and Malta on or about June 18.

The S.S. Spartan Prince, from Alexandria, arrived at Manchester last Saturday.

The S.S. Persian Prince, from Antwerp and London, with general cargo, left Malta yesterday and is due at Alexandria on Saturday.

The Moss liner Menephah arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning.

The Moss liner Menes arrived here this morning from Liverpool via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

We are pleased to learn that Mustapha Pacha Fahmy, the Prime Minister, has quite recovered from his recent indisposition. His Excellency came down to Alexandria yesterday to bid good-bye to H.H. the Khedive on his departure for Europe.

Mr. Borton, Assistant Postmaster-General, is leaving shortly with Mrs. Borton for England on leave.

Sir Reginald Wingate, Pasha, Governor General of the Sudan, has left Khartoum for Cairo.

The rumour which has been circulating to the effect that Mr. E. B. Thubron, lately connected with the Anglo-American Nile Steamers and Hotels Co., has been killed in a motor-car accident in France is generally discredited as no positive statement confirming the news is obtainable from any quarter.

## THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT SPARTA.

The work of the British School is now in full swing at Sparta, and for the moment the whole staff has been transferred from its usual headquarters at Athens to the banks of the Eurotas. Mr. Bosanquet, the Director of the School; Mr. Dawkins, who will shortly succeed him in that post; Mr. Wace, who has rendered such good service to archaeologists by his catalogue of the Sparta Museum; Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Tillyard are all engaged on the work which the school has undertaken there; while Mr. Traquair, the architect, is at present making a tour of the Frankish Castles of Lakonia, and has just visited Passava, the splendidly-situated castle of Jean de Neully, hereditary Marshal of Achaia, whence his war cry of *passé avant* used once to awaken the echoes of the rocks when, far in the valley below, armed men passed through the narrow defile into Maina. Mr. Traquair has made plans and sketches of this fine Frankish fortress, as well as of Guy de Nivelle's baronial castle of Geraki, with its interesting Byzantine churches, and of Monemvasia, the Gibraltar of medieval Greece, "the sacred rock," which was the last refuge of Hellenism against the Franks, and which, after its retrocession by the latter in 1262, furnished the ablest seamen to the Byzantine Navy for close on 200 years. It is enormously to the credit of British scholarship that a fellow-countryman of George Finlay should be the first to make a systematic plan of those fortresses, whose fortunes the great historian of medieval Greece has described in his famous work.

Meanwhile at Sparta itself 70 men, 65 Lakonians and five Cretans (the latter all picked men specially skilled in excavation work), are engaged on the exploration of the ancient city near the Eurotas. The idea of these excavations arose in 1904, when it was reported that some Spartan schoolboys had found clay figures at the spot. The actual work of digging began in April of the present year, and in the short time which has elapsed since then great progress has been made. The diggers have laid bare three different strata, two Greek and one Roman, and the "excavation house," in which the school has taken up its abode, as well as a cottage opposite, are already full of the objects discovered. Nearly 10,000 lead figurines, votive offerings of the pious, and numbers of votive pots and little statuettes have been found, some of them of considerable artistic value, and all emanating from the Artemision. From the discovery of several strigils bearing the name of Artemis Orthia, to whom they were dedicated, it is certain that the foundations which the school has unearthed belonged to the temple of that goddess. Another building, Greek or Graeco-Roman in date, has also come to light, and the foundations of an unknown edifice have just been laid bare, possibly the stylobate of another temple. But Sparta was a Byzantine city up till the time when Mistrá was built by William de Villehardouin, Prince of Achaia, about 1248, just as it had formerly been a Greek and a Roman town, and from the Byzantine settlement curious pieces of pottery, coins, and other things have already been collected. We know that Byzantine Sparta was a place alike of some military and commercial importance, for the "Chronicle of the Morea" mentions its high walls at the time of the Frankish Conquest, and the author of the life of St. Nikon, its patron-saint, alludes to the large colony of Jews which existed there in the latter half of the Ninth Century, when that holy man tried to expel them with all the zeal of a medieval fanatic. It is not surprising, therefore, that it should yield considerable stores, as well as the Greek and Roman towns which it succeeded.

At present *servet opus*, and such will be the case till about the end of June, when the work will be temporarily suspended till next season. Modern Sparta has every reason—no less than archaeology—to bless the school's work, for it provides occupation to a number of labourers, and is a ceaseless source of conversation to the extremely numerous bodies of lawyers and doctors who live in the small town which Otho and Amalia created some years ago to bear the great name of Sparta. Modern Sparta, it must be confessed, is only *magnis nominis umbra*. One does not detect Spartan physique among the modern denizens of Leonidas-street; rather is the ideal of young Sparta American.



## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

## KILLED NUMBER 24.

## AN INTERNATIONAL PLOT.

MADRID, June 5.

The officials are reticent in giving information, but it is stated that, up to the present, 24 persons have died as a result of the bomb explosion and that others are dying. (Reuter)

MADRID, June 5.

The director of a modern school at Barcelona, where Moral lodged, and several Anarchist professors, have been arrested at Barcelona.

The police declare it established that Moral was the author of the bomb outrage in Paris on 31st May last year.

MADRID, June 5.

The documents found at Moral's lodgings show the existence of an international plot. (Reuter)

## ARAB REBELS FIRE ON BRITISH SHIP.

BASSORAH, June 5.

Arab rebels along the banks of the Tigris fired on a British steamer: there were no casualties. The authorities are powerless to suppress the rising owing to lack of troops. (Reuter)

## KAISER GOES TO VIENNA.

BERLIN, June 5.

The Emperor William has started for Vienna. (Reuter)

BERLIN, June 5.

The Emperor William has left for Vienna. (Havas)

## EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, June 5.

An earthquake shock took place at San Francisco last night. There was no damage done. (Reuter)

## INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 5.

The Government has drawn up the Income-Tax Bill. (Havas)

## HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, June 5.

Cricket. Bradford, Yorkshire v. Lancashire. Yorkshire won by six wickets.

Brighton, Sussex v. Kent. Kent won by an innings and 117 runs.

Leyton, Essex v. Gloucestershire. Essex won by an innings and 82 runs.

Leicester, Leicestershire v. Northamptonshire. Leicestershire won by 225 runs. (Reuter)

## Calendar of Coming Events.

## ALEXANDRIA.

- Jans. 6 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
- Wed 6 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. (Sundays 11-1 also).
- Mascerini's Menagerie. Behind G.P.O.
- Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *La Stravica*.
- Thurs. 7 E.T.C.C. v. Lt. Crozier's XI. 2. St. Louis College. Students' Gymnasium Display. 4.30.
- Sat. 9 San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
- Sun. 10 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
- Thurs. 14 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. First Public Auction. 10.
- A.S.C. ground. Third Summer Meeting. 3.30.
- Sat. 16 A.S.C. ground. Third Summer Meeting (second day). 3.30.
- Thurs. 21 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. Second Public Auction. 10.

## CAIRO.

- June. 6 Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
- Wed. 6 Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
- New Theatre Abbas. Italian Opera Company in *Ernani*. 9.
- Fri. 8 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
- Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
- Sun. 10 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
- Tues. 12 Ezbekeh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
- Sat. 16 Continental Hotel. Concert in aid of widow and children of late Sergt. Major Smith, R.E. 9.30.
- Mon. 18 Shepherd's. Old Wellingtonians' Dinner. 8.30.

## \* CRESCENT AND CROSS.

## WESTERN INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.

The name of Professor Arminius Vambéry is familiar to those whose studies have led them into the romantic East, and his work, "Travels in Central Asia," is remembered as a masterly treatise on life in that vast and historic continent.

In his latest work, "Western Culture in Eastern Lands," which has just been published by Mr. John Murray, Professor Vambéry compares the methods adopted by England and Russia in the Middle East. One object of the work is to defend himself against the accusation often laid against him in his criticism and appreciation of the civilising work of the two countries that he showed partiality to England, and did not fairly represent the Russian position.

We fear that those critics who have—some what unjustly, we think—made this accusation will not be satisfied with the arrangement of this "vindication" of the Professor's attitude, and we expect to be reminded of the odiousness of comparisons. That such an analogy as is here made is not quite to the aesthetic taste, we admit, but it serves a useful purpose in helping us to a clearer judgment of the claim often made to a classer judgment of her situation and nationality, is best fitted to carry on the work of civilisation in Asia. Professor Vambéry is undoubtedly favourably disposed towards Britain, but we cannot but feel that in these pages he has made out a good case for the subject of his choice. He lays a strong indictment against the methods of Russia in Central Asia. He is nothing if not a generous critic, and he points out that even the best intentions of the Russian Government must often fail through the unreliability, corruption, and arrogance of its servants. These unfortunate traits in the character of those to whom the work of penetration was delegated seem to have been largely responsible for some of the unhappy results of the Russian policy. We have heard bitter complaints of the cruel domination of the peasant by the Russian bureaucracy, and the same unhappy combination of oppression and coercion appears to have been resorted to, in the Middle East, to an inordinate degree. As the author puts it: "In the hierarchy of the Tsar, among the representatives of the starving millions of Asia, decked out in the garments of European culture, there are but few who are actuated by a real desire to promote the good of the natives, or who possess a spark of love or enthusiasm for the work of reformation they are undertaking. Many of them have no conception of the task that awaits them. Distinction and promotion, cards and drinking bouts, are the high ideals which rise up before their mind's eye, and enthrall them." We have not forgotten the accounts sent through from the front during the Russo-Japanese war of the debauchery of the Tsar's officers in times of critical moment. In both cases Russia appears to have suffered from the mistakes and irresponsibility of her servants. Conversion by coercion is never a satisfactory operation, but when the "civilising" efforts are accompanied with cruelty and immoral habits in the "civilisers," we can well imagine what the effect upon the minds of the Mohammedan is likely to be.

Notwithstanding his unsparing condemnation of Russian methods, Professor Vambéry again shows his sense of fairness in his summing up of the results of Russian influence. He says: "Judging dispassionately, and without prejudice, as is seemly to do in matters of such moment, we must frankly acknowledge that the Russians have done good work in Asia, that with their advent order, peace, and security have taken the place of anarchy and lawlessness, and that, notwithstanding the strongly Oriental colouring of their political, social and ecclesiastical institutions as representatives of the Western world, they have everywhere made a change for the better, and inaugurated an era more worthy of humanity."

Reviewing the work of the British in India, the author sets out in contrast our methods in that country against those of Russia in Turkestan and other parts of the Middle East. The foundation of the British Empire in India he clearly demonstrates to be the result of the firmness, combined with the justice and forbearance, of British rule. The Hindus had for generations been oppressed and exploited by the despotic native rulers, and kindly and just treatment was new to them. Hence "their affections naturally went out to the masters whose rule brought peace, and blessing, and order." As Professor Vambéry remarks: "A good name the English will certainly leave in history. Their labours in India will form the worthy apotheosis of our Western culture, and when to-day we rightly admire Rome's cultural influence upon the Old World, what England has accomplished in India will in after-ages receive the greater recognition, as the work in its future development promises to be still more imposing, mightier, and more far-reaching in its results. Even now her influence reaches from India across the whole of South and East Asia, and in this portion of the ancient world English is considered the language of civilisation par excellence."

With regard to the political future of Islam, the opinion is freely expressed by the Professor that "it is absolutely and unalterably true that the reform movement, as it has been carried on thus far, will not lead to a radical political regeneration of the people who profess the Islamic faith, and that a transformation for the better will only be possible when the leadership is taken out of the hands of the present weak and lazy rulers, and given to strong and capable men. Judging from past experience, the course thus far pursued by the Turkish, Persian, Afghan, Moroccan, and other independent Moslem Governments must end in the total collapse of the reform agitation, because the rulers of these countries fear that the least yielding towards a more modern view of life will weaken and imperil their absolute autocratic power. Consequently they are hostile to all serious and radical reforms. This does not exclude the possibility, however, although an unlikely one, that at some future time some Moslem Prince, in imitation of the Emperor of Japan, may become reconciled to reasonable reforms, may conform to the spirit of the age, and say to himself: 'Better go of my own accord than be driven.'"

We commend this work to the careful attention of our readers. It is well worthy of their careful study.

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What Professor Vambéry says with so much pride of the British influence in India can be said with truth of that same influence now operating in Egypt. The results are the best test of any policy, and we are content to be judged by that standard in regard to both countries. Formerly misery and oppression were rampant, but now order has taken the place of chaos, and, as the good work continues, those who to-day are apt to assume the rule of carping critics will be silenced.

The third part of this admirable and fascinating work is devoted to "The Future of Islam." On this subject also Professor Vambéry speaks with the assurance of one who has gained his knowledge by direct personal contact with Islam, and his conclusions, therefore, are valuable. He sees to-day increasing signs of the awakening of that interesting race. The struggle with prejudice has been keen and long, but the mighty influence of the West is beginning to make itself felt in a very marked degree. The fierce antagonism with which new ideas were hitherto received is disappearing, and the present generation of Mohammedans throughout the East show an increasing desire to share in the advantages of Western culture and civilisation. "After thoroughly inquiring into the position of the Islamic world during the first half of the nineteenth century, and comparing this with the present condition of things, in the various departments of human thought and activity in Moslem lands, we come to the conclusion that a decided intellectual evolution has taken place; that the foundations of the ancient structure have been shaken, that the building itself shows deep rents and tears, and that great changes in this wide sphere of action are imminent. The generally prevailing idea that this crisis only manifests itself in the upper circles of society cannot be maintained. The movement has been noticed everywhere."

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We commend this work to the careful attention of our readers. It is well worthy of their careful study.

## A Home Comfort.

Everybody who wants to save money and trouble should buy a "Valdeman" Washing Machine. It saves 75% of time, soap and fire, and washes and disinfects linen in a simple operation of 20 minutes and is guaranteed not to spoil clothes. Free lessons given to purchaser. Come and see for yourselves at offices of Saba Abd. Ennour & Co. 26 Coptic Church Street, Alexandria. 27961-124-7



## Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUEE ATTARINE No. 21

## BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Une maison du Caire demande un employé sérieux âgé de 22 à 30 ans connaissant le français et l'anglais, si possible aussi l'arabe. Appointement 8 £ pour début; il faut savoir également écrire à la machine.

Une maison de la ville demande un employé comme caissier ou encaisseur, offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de 1000 £.

Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un commis aux écritures.

Comptables expérimentés ayant des honores disponibles désirent tenir des livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références.

Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais.

La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire.

Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef bonnetier.

Une grande maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande un aide-comptable connaissant bien l'allemand.

Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le rayon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.

Une maison de Port-Saïd demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk."

Deux employés de grande Maison de Barque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Un bon placier, au besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi.

Caissier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, le grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi.

On demande un employé pour diriger imprimerie.

Un bon encaisseur, connaissant la vente des drogues, cherche place, bonnes références.

Un professeur d'écriture demande place et au besoin à donner des leçons domicile.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

## Egyptian Delta Light Railways.

## NOTICE.

Commencing 1st June parcels not exceeding 5 kilos weight will be accepted at Bab El Louk station for delivery anywhere in Helwan town provided they are clearly addressed and the sender signs a consignment note and pays a charge of 15 millimes.

This charge includes portage to the residence of the addressee.

The Company's liability in case of deterioration, destruction, or loss is limited to 200 millimes per parcel.

The Booking Office at Bab El Louk station is open daily from 6 a.m. to 6.15 p.m. except 5 minutes before departure of each train.

28024-3A 3

## Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritimes de Suez.

## AVIS

## VENTE DE MACHINES ET MATIERES DIVERSES.

La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, met en vente:

A.—Dix lots de machines, chaudières bois à brûler, escarbilles et matières diverses, actuellement en dépôt dans ses Magasins et Ateliers à Port-Saïd.

B.—Quatre lots de vieilles matières ferraille, fonte, vieux bronze, coke et bois à brûler provenant du "CHATHAM" et également en dépôt à Port-Saïd.

La vente aura lieu publiquement à Port-Saïd, dans les bureaux de la Compagnie (Section des Ateliers et du Magasin Général) le 7 Juillet 1906 de 9 heures à 11 heures et demie du matin.

Chaque lot fera l'objet d'une adjudication séparée. Toutefois, les articles compris dans les 9 premiers lots, pourront être vendus séparément et de gré à gré, aux acheteurs qui se présenteront avant le 30 Juin.

On peut prendre connaissance du Cahier des Charges et des conditions de la vente:

AU CAIRE, à l'Agence Supérieure de la Compagnie.

A ISMAILIA, dans les Bureaux de M. l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Compagnie.

A PORT-SAÏD, dans les Bureaux de la Section des Ateliers et du Magasin Général.

A PORT-TEWFIK, dans les Bureaux de la 3ème Section. 28028-6-4

## Egyptian State Railways.

## AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 30 Juin 1906, à midi, des offres pour la fourniture de bois, suivant la liste et les conditions dont on peut obtenir un exemplaire au Bureau des Magasins de Gabbary (Alexandrie) et au service des Magasins à Boulak (Caire) contre paiement de 100 millimes.

En même temps que son offre, le soumissionnaire devra déposer L.E. 100 (Cent Livres Egyptiennes) à titre de cautionnement provisoire.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 millimes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général, Chemins de Fer de l'Etat, Le Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieur portant la suscription suivante:

"Offre pour bois."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

La Caire, le 2 Juin 1906. 28045-2-1

## AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 15 Juin à midi, des offres pour les travaux d'asphaltage à exécuter pendant deux ans aux conditions du Cahier des Charges dont on peut obtenir copie au Service de la Voie et des Travaux au Caire contre paiement de 100 millimes.

Tout soumissionnaire devra annexer à son offre le reçu de versement du cautionnement provisoire de L.E. 50.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 millimes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général, Chemins de Fer de l'Etat, Le Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieur portant la suscription:

"Offre pour travaux d'asphaltage."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, elle se réserve le droit de diviser l'entreprise.

La Caire, le 2 Juin 1906. 28044-2-1

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 26-11-006

## NILE GAUGE READINGS.

MAY 1905-1906.

| Date. | ROSAIRES. |       | WAD MEDANI. |      | DURIEM. |      | KHARTOUM. |      | BERBER. |      | HALFA. |        | \$ ASSOUAN U.S. |       | ASSOUAN D.S. |       | ASSOUAN GAUGE. |      |
|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|------|
|       | 1905      | 1906* | 1905        | 1906 | 1905    | 1906 | 1905      | 1906 | 1905    | 1906 | 1905   | 1906   | 1905            | 1906  | 1905         | 1906. | 19 5           | 19 6 |
| 1     | —1.08     | 11.55 | ...         | 1.28 | 0.16    | ...  | 0.33      | 0.77 | 1.05    | 1.09 | 1.44   | 106.04 | 106.19          | 84.40 | 85.06        | 0.11  | 1.16           |      |
| 2     | —1.08     | 11.50 | ...         | 1.48 | 0.14    | ...  | 0.30      | 0.75 | 1.04    | 1.11 | 1.42   | 105.93 | 106.11          | 84.68 | 85.06        | 0.23  | 1.16           |      |
| 3     | —1.08     | 11.50 | ...         | 1.55 | 0.14    | ...  | 0.30      | 0.76 | 1.02    | 1.10 | 1.40   | 105.80 | 106.04          | 84.65 | 85.06        | 0.22  | 1.16           |      |
| 4     | —1.08     | 11.45 | ...         | 1.65 | 0.14    | ...  | 0.28      | 0.79 | 1.04    | 1.06 | 1.36   | 105.83 | 106.00          | 84.69 | 84.97        | 0.23  | 1.12           |      |
| 5     | —1.09     | 11.40 | ...         | 1.65 | 0.14    | ...  | 0.25      | 0.80 | 1.00    | 1.04 | 1.34   | 105.79 | 105.97          | 84.67 | 84.96        | 0.22  | 1.12           |      |
| 6     | —1.09     | 11.30 | ...         | ...  | 0.14    | ...  | 0.24      | 0.80 | .98     | 1.04 | 1.32   | 105.70 | 105.96          | 84.74 | 84.82        | 1.2   | 1.5            |      |
| 7     | —1.09     | 11.22 | ...         | ...  | 0.14    | ...  | 0.23      | 0.77 | .99     | 1.02 | 1.30   | 105.61 | 105.98          | 84.72 | 84.74        | 1.1   | 1.2            |      |
| 8     | —1.09     | 11.30 | ...         | ...  | 0.14    | ...  | 0.23      | 0.77 | .99     | 1.02 | 1.30   | 105.56 | 105.97          | 84.60 | 84.70        | 0.20  | 1.0            |      |
| 9     | —1.10     | 11.20 | ...         | ...  | 0.13    | ...  | 0.23      | 0.70 | 1.00    | 1.00 | 1.30   | 105.52 | 105.96          | 84.58 | 84.57        | 0.19  | 0.18           |      |
| 10    | —1.10     | 11.20 | ...         | ...  | 0.13    | ...  | 0.26      | 0.70 | 1.05    | 1.00 | 1.30   | 105.49 | 106.01          | 84.58 | 84.50        | 0.18  | 0.15           |      |
| 11    | —1.09     | 11.30 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.24      | 0.70 | 1.08    | 1.02 | 1.30   | 105.43 | 106.01          | 84.61 | 84.65        | 0.20  | 0.22           |      |
| 12    | 1.09      | 11.15 | ...         | ...  | 0.10    | ...  | 0.24      | 0.71 | ...     | 1.04 | 1.27   | 105.56 | 106.00          | 84.68 | 84.71        | 0.23  | 1.0            |      |
| 13    | —1.08     | 11.11 | ...         | ...  | 0.10    | ...  | 0.23      | 0.70 | ...     | 1.05 | 1.22   | 105.30 | 105.97          | 84.72 | 84.75        | 1.1   | 1.2            |      |
| 14    | —1.06     | 11.10 | ...         | ...  | 0.10    | ...  | 0.23      | 0.67 | ...     | 1.02 | 1.20   | 105.23 | 105.94          | 84.71 | 84.76        | 1.1   | 1.3            |      |
| 15    | —1.00     | 11.06 | ...         | ...  | 0.10    | ...  | 0.21      | 0.70 | ...     | 1.02 | 1.20   | 105.17 | 105.90          | 84.69 | 84.76        | 0.23  | 1.3            |      |
| 16    | —0.96     | 11.07 | ...         | ...  | 0.11    | ...  | 0.17      | 0.71 | ...     | 1.01 | 1.18   | 105.06 | 105.85          | 84.67 | 84.76        | 0.23  | 1.3            |      |
| 17    | —0.97     | 11.12 | ...         | ...  | 0.11    | ...  | 0.14      | 0.73 | ...     | 1.00 | 1.16   | 104.94 | 105.83          | 84.50 | 84.75        | 0.17  | 1.3            |      |
| 18    | —0.92     | 11.15 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.20      | 0.73 | ...     | 1.00 | 1.16   | 104.95 | 105.83          | 84.50 | 84.76        | 0.15  | 1.3            |      |
| 19    | —0.96     | 11.15 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.20      | 0.75 | ...     | 0.98 | 1.16   | 104.90 | 105.79          | 84.49 | 84.75        | 0.15  | 1.3            |      |
| 20    | —0.22     | 11.21 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.21      | 0.73 | ...     | 0.97 | 1.18   | 104.87 | 105.65          | 84.48 | 84.91        | 0.14  | 1.9            |      |
| 21    | —0.45     | 11.27 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.20      | 0.74 | ...     | 0.98 | 1.18   | 104.04 | 105.59          | 84.48 | 84.90        | 0.14  | 1.9            |      |
| 22    | —0.45     | 11.30 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.18      | 0.76 | ...     | 0.97 | 1.18   | 104.80 | 105.51          | 84.57 | 84.91        | 0.16  | 1.9            |      |
| 23    | —0.52     | 11.47 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 0.21      | 0.79 | ...     | 0.97 | 1.20   | 104.68 | 105.43          | 84.59 | 84.91        | 0.19  | 1.9            |      |
| 24    | —0.51     | 11.47 | ...         | ...  | 0.13    | ...  | 0.18      | 0.77 | ...     | 0.97 | 1.20   | 104.62 | 105.35          | 84.57 | 84.91        | 0.18  | 1.9            |      |
| 25    | —0.56     | 12.10 | ...         | ...  | 0.13    | ...  | 10. 9     | 0.77 | ...     | 0.96 | 1.18   | 104.54 | 105.25          | 84.60 | 84.91        | 0.20  | 1.9            |      |
| 26    | —0.52     | 12.80 | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | 10.10     | 0.76 | ...     | 0.95 | 1.18   | 104.47 | 105.15          | 84.60 | 84.90        | 0.20  | 1.9            |      |
| 27    | —0.48     | ...   | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | ...       | 0.76 | ...     | 0.94 | 1.20   | 104.40 | 105.07          | 84.60 | 84.91        | 0.19  | ...            |      |
| 28    | —0.48     | ...   | ...         | ...  | 0.12    | ...  | ...       | 0.72 | ...     | 0.95 | ...    | 104.28 | ...             | 84.57 | ...          | 0.18  | ...            |      |
| 29    | —0.48     | ...   | ...         | ...  | 0.13    | ...  | ...       | 0.70 | ...     | 0.96 | ...    | 104.21 | ...             | 84.52 | ...          | 0.16  | ...            |      |
| 30    | —0.20     | ...   | ...         | ...  | 0.13    | ...  | ...       | 0.70 | ...     | 0.95 | ...    | 104.16 | ...             | 84.50 | ...          | 0.15  | ...            |      |
| 31    | —0.16     | ...   | ...         | ...  | 0.14    | ...  | ...       | 0.74 | ...     | 0.96 | ...    | 104.12 | ...             | 84.50 | ...          | 0.15  | ...            |      |



## RESEARCHES IN SINAI.

Egyptology is decidedly one of the most fruitful departments of modern scholarship, and provides some of the most deeply interesting yields. We have long been accustomed to associate brilliant discovery with the name of Professor Plinders Petrie, and his new book, published to-day, is not less happy in this respect than its many predecessors. Owing to the recent dispute with Turkey about Akabah, newspaper readers have been rendered familiar with some of the leading natural features of that barren stretch of desert and mountain, the Sinaitic Peninsula. Professor Petrie's expedition, starting from Suez, did not cross due East towards Akabah, but turned South for the ancient "three days' journey into the wilderness" to the first oasis of Wady Gharandel, and then went on to the mountains to search for inscriptions cut ages ago on the face of the cliffs by the Egyptian turquoise miners at Maghareh. If proof were needed of the ancient overlordship of Egypt over the Bedouins of the peninsula, it is supplied by Professor Petrie. He has found at Maghareh sculptured rocks, bearing the image of King Semerkhet, of the First Dynasty, whose reign dates back to 5291 B.C. Seven thousand years have passed over the stone, but have hardly left a mark upon it. The original face does not seem to have lost even a single coat of sand grains. One can see the King, armed with a mace, striking the crouching figure of a Bedouin chief, whose features, says the author, strongly resemble those of the present chief of the district, Abou Ghanaym. The place affords no means of sustenance, and never can have afforded any. All provisions and supplies must be brought up from the Red Sea, three days' distant. Yet it contains a number of elaborate rock inscriptions, very many of which were wantonly ruined three years ago by a turquoise syndicate, holding a concession from the Egyptian Government. One is ashamed to read that the company was an English one. For this is its record:

"The Khufa sculptures were smashed up. The half dozen Asa inscriptions were all destroyed or buried. The Papy inscriptions were annihilated. The whole of the Amenemhat inscriptions at the mines have likewise disappeared. The Sneferu scene has been brutally bashed about with a hammer, and the only portrait of Sneferu has been destroyed. The Sahara scene and the Men-kan-hor tablet have both been partly blasted away. The R-nuser tablet has had pieces knocked off it. Only the Semerkhet scene, high up above the quarries, the second Sneferu scene, and the tablet of Tahntmess III. have escaped the wanton mischief done by the ignorant savagery of so-called educated men."

More disgraceful destruction was never perpetrated, and it is lamentable that no punishment is possible. These tablets showed how during scores of centuries the Kings of Egypt used to send turquoise mining expeditions to the interior of the peninsula, which remained there for a few weeks, during the favourable season, and then returned with their spoils, leaving behind them, in their patient, orderly way, a record in imperishable stone of their sovereigns, and a register of their own achievements.

These rugged mountains of the Sinai region were valuable only for the turquoises hidden in the veins of their rocks, and the presiding deity of the locality was Hat-hor, the Mistress of Turquoise, who had a shrine and temple at Serabit, in the heart of the stony hills. The earliest cave shrines, says Mr. Petrie, dates back to 4750 B.C.; the temple itself expanded outward, and was continually added to between the years 3450 and 1150 B.C. Hat-hor was not an Egyptian, but a Semitic, goddess—a point of great importance. The Egyptians accepted her, just as the Romans accepted the local gods of the lands they conquered, and they associated with her in later times the worship of one of their own gods, Sopdu. But the ritual at Serabit was purely Semitic, and its significance is just this, that for a thousand years and more before the time of Moses and the traditional authorisation of the ritual of the people of Israel a closely similar ritual was practised in the Sinaitic peninsula. The ruins of the temple are littered with broken altars for burnt sacrifice and incense; great beds of ashes, estimated to weigh fifty tons or more, are still to be seen, the fuel for which must have been brought from a great distance; a variety of broken stone tanks and basins show that a whole series of ablutions was required of the worshipper. Most interesting of all, the remains of a large number of stone cubicles show that the devotees of Hat-hor sought oracular dreams by sleeping in the precincts, in the hope that the goddess would reveal to them where her precious blue jewels lay hid. And those who enjoyed good fortune in their mining gratefully erected memorial stele or pillars to Hat-hor, with inscriptions of thanks that may still be read. Mr. Petrie naturally illustrates this latter custom by quoting the Biblical story of Jacob's dream at Bethel, and he establishes beyond reasonable doubt that "the law" as given by Moses was no new invention, but a codification, as it were, of ancient Semitic customs that were by no means confined to the family of Abraham.

Mr. Petrie was most fortunate in his finds among the ruins, for though, when the suzerainty of Egypt was no longer maintained, the Bedouins came and smashed everything that could easily be broken they left the pieces behind them, and in the dry climate of the desert the tooth of time has no destructive edge. So he tells us how, side by side he found the ancient flint tools of the earliest workers and pieces of beautiful alabaster vases, the craftsmanship of the latest dynasties. His greatest find, however, was a script on the stones that

was not Egyptian, but Semitic. This script, the writing, no doubt, of Syrian or Arabian servants of Egyptian masters, disposes of the theory that the Hebrews were unacquainted with the art of writing until they learnt it from the Egyptians, and it is not without an important bearing upon Biblical criticism. It makes it almost certain that the Hebrews kept records and registers of their own people long before the time of their captivity in Egypt during the reign of Rameses II., from 1800 to 1234 B.C. And so when, under the early monarchy, the Hebrews came to gather together the materials for the general history of their race, and produced the books known as the Books of Moses, "all the external probability shows that it was an editing of actual documents, and not merely of oral tradition." And Professor Petrie adds:—

"There is, indeed, also strong internal evidence that written documents were used, for if only oral material was available could we except any editor of such to refrain from unifying the usage of names and the varieties of style? Could we expect such an editor to insert so frequently two versions of the same statements only slightly altered? In such duplications and variations of the text in Genesis and Exodus are the strongest proof that written documents were before the editors, and that they were so ancient and revered that no unification was to be tolerated."

There is one other chapter in Professor Petrie's book which is of profound interest to Biblical scholars, that in which he re-examines the story of the Exodus by the light of his own journeys in the peninsula. He holds that the traditional view as to the direction taken by the Israelites on leaving Suez is the correct one. That is to say, they turned to the south to Wady Gharandel, and did not essay the crossing of the desert towards Akabah. The natural oasis, where the Midianites would collect to oppose an invader, was the Wady Feiran, then, as now, the most fertile spot in the whole peninsula. Mr. Petrie brings good evidence to show that the climatic conditions cannot have changed during the intervening three thousand years, and he holds that it would be physically impossible to take a host of more than five thousand people through the desert, owing to scarcity of water and supplies. Population, indeed, is so scanty that the Bedouins consider that four tents are sufficient to constitute a city and one a village. The author, therefore, does not accept the census lists of the tribes of Israel as given in Numbers i. and xxvi., or, rather, he accepts them, but makes a most ingenious and plausible suggestion as to their true interpretation. Those lists give a total of 603,500 at the beginning of the wanderings in the desert, and of 601,700 at the close, hosts which could never have been fed in such a desolate and almost waterless country. Mr. Petrie, however, points out that the Hebrew word "ala" means either "thousand," or "group," or "family," and suggests that the numbers have been misread. Instead, therefore, of the tribe of Reuben numbering 46,500 persons, he would read that Reuben consisted of forty six families, amounting in all to 500 souls, and so on through the lists. If this be done, the results are surprising, for they show 598 tents or families at the first census, with 5,550 people in all, an average of 9.3 to a family, and at the second census 596 tents, with a total of 5,730, an average of 9.6. These are precisely the probable figures; they are exactly in accord with the known historical conditions, both of the number that could leave Goshen and the number that could live in Sinai. And if it be objected that so small a band of fighting-men—probably not more than 1,500—could not have captured Palestine, the answer is that Palestine was a depopulated land, having suffered from repeated incursions of the Egyptians, and that the Hebrews drew to themselves the scattered tribes with which they came into contact. Mr. Petrie's ingenious theory restores to the Biblical story the historical verisimilitude, the lack of which was urged with great force by Bishop Colenso in the middle of last century. It should be added that the book is lavishly adorned with interesting and valuable photographs taken by members of the expedition. ("The Daily Telegraph.")

## NEW BOOK.

## \*THE MAKING OF MICHAEL.

Those acquainted with the delightful studies of child life which Mrs. Fred. Reynolds has given us in the past will welcome her most recent and probably best work in this line. The story is not only original, but written in an attractive and distinctive style. As an idyll of the dream life of a child the story shows a remarkable insight into the character and imagination of children. In attempting such a work Mrs. Reynolds has dared a most difficult essay and only in the hands of one possessed of an intense love of nature and in whom maternal instincts have found expression in a charming literary style the author has demonstrated that it is possible to portray such subjects without arousing any criticism usually aimed at such works.

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## SYRIA OTTOMAN RAILWAY CO.

## LADY AND THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

In the Chancery Division, last week, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, the case of Owen v. the Syria Ottoman Railway Company was heard.

This was a motion by the receiver, appointed in an action brought against the company by persons claiming to be its secured creditors. The company, a Turkish one, was originally formed to construct a railway from Acre to Damascus, but had surrendered its concession to the Turkish Government and had been wound up in England, as stated in the law report published in the "Times" of March 16. Of the money received from the Turkish Government on the retrocession a part still remained in Constantinople, and the Courts there, which did not recognize the receiver as representing the company, had given judgment in favour of a lady who alleged a claim on the fund as a secured creditor. In this she had obtained the assistance of a Mr. J. R. Pilling, who, having been the promoter of the company, had convinced the Government of his right to act as its representative, in which character he had consented to the judgment. The object of the present application was to restrain him from aiding the lady in those or further proceedings, from holding meetings of the company in Constantinople (one of such meetings having been called by him for Tuesday last), and from otherwise interfering with the receiver. The motion also asked for his commitment to prison.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy appeared for the receiver; and Mr. Howard Wright also supported the motion on behalf of the official receiver acting as liquidator of the company. Mr. Pilling did not appear.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady made the order in the terms asked, except for commitment, as to which he directed the motion to stand over.

## ARGENTINE COTTON.

Argentina looks like being a formidable rival of the U.S., says the "Financial," not only in meat, maize and breadstuffs, but in commercial raw materials. Attention is now being given to cotton growing, and the American Consul General at Buenos Ayres admits that Argentina's cotton zone is capable of producing large crops of excellent staple. The growth of such crops is no mere conjecture: its certainty has been demonstrated during recent years, as well as by earlier experiment. The chief drawback to development is lack of labour in districts where population is sparse and facilities for cheap transport are lacking.

## PASSENGER LISTS.

## ARRIVALS.

Par le paquebot poste Sénégal des Messageries Maritimes arrivé aujourd'hui de Marseille avait à bord:—

M. J. Morin, J. Watson, C. Peacock, De Bourbonne, G. B. Tilleke, Huri, Launass de Lagaranne, H. Wakker, Bavastre, Pignatelli, M. et Mme Squires et un bébé, M. et Mme Kollaser, M. Cross, M. Devine, M. Ferry, Dr. et Mme Khourzar, M. Bagnère, M. Victor G. Laurent, M. Goldschmidt, M. et Mme Billaud et enfant, M. Robin, M. Michel Cassir, M. Herbert, M. Mackenzie.

Per Moss S.S. Mmes arrived to-day from Liverpool:—Mr. Paton, Dr. Grant, Miss Bouthor, Mr. Carmi, Mr. Heap, Mr. Harley, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Batheoler, Mr. Wheel, Mr. Riley, Mr. Merril, Mr. Maguib, Mr. Eluls and party, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Workman, Mr. Chicala, Miss King, and 16 deck passengers.

## DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. Schleswig, leaving Alexandria to-day for Naples and Marseilles:—

Mr. Amster, Dr. and Mme. Adamidi, Mr. and Mme. Leon Aghion, Mme. Henri Adda, Mme. de Blylinc, Mme. Bordarier, Mme. P. Belli, Mme. Barthel, Mr. and Mme. A. Bétaucourt, Dr. J. H. Biggar, Mr. and Mme. Halli Baladi, Sister Dora Brooks, Mr. and Mme. H. Bahari, Mr. and Mme. C. G. Coromili, Mme. Chantenas, Mr. Daby, Mlle. Simone Drea, Mr. L. D. Dahan, Mr. L. Dreux, Mr. Dany, Mme. J. Dienesch, Mr. and Mme. N. Economou, Capt. A. B. Fitzgerald, Mr. Moh. Bey Ferid, Mr. S. Frasco, Mme. and Mlle. Fatics, Capt. R. L. V. Foster, Mr. M. Fontaine, Mr. Generalkonsul C. George, Mr. and Mme. G. N. Gannaropoulos, Mme. T. Gamsaragan, Mme. J. Gamsaragan, Mme. A. Gamsaragan, Mme. Gatineau, Dr. F. Gatzky, Mr. James S. Grey, Mme. Major von Heydeweler, Mme. Consul Hellwig, Mr. P. Hahnloser, Princeesse Am El Hayat, Mme. Ismail Bey, Mr. I. Joanides, Mme. Eva Iokl, Mr. G. Kiene, Mustapha Pacha Kamel, Mr. Menikel Lotfallah, Latif Pacha Selim, Mme. G. Lambert, Mr. R. Z. Levi, Baronne E. de Menasse, Col. Macauley, Mr. Said Madkour, Mr. Aziz Mancy, Mr. Luigi Marelli, Comte Jos. Sizz, Noris, Mr. Abdel Aziz Nazzi, Mr. A. Newham, Mr. O'ivir, Mr. and Mme. R. de Picciotto, Mlle. de Picciotto, Mr. E. R. de Picciotto, Mr. W. E. Pease, Mr. and Mme. H. G. Pappa, Hassan Pacha Rifki, Princeesse Nezzie, Mme. Rafimé, Mr. and Mme. Alfred I. Suarez, Mr. Ernst Stanger, Mr. and Mme. Michel Sabbagh, Mr. Athanas Samios, Mr. Said Telemach, Mr. Spiridon Trad, Mr. Pierre Tarian, Mr. Aslan Vicon, Comte and Comtesse Wedel, Mr. J. S. Waddington.

## MR. MOUROMTSEFF.

Mr. Mouromtseff is tall, broad-shouldered, but otherwise of slight build, and with a fine expressive look in his clear eyes. Affable and polite, he, at first sight, impresses one as being reticent and cold of bearing; but in an ethical argument, when he endeavours to elucidate the truth, he is as bright as a pellucid stream in the sun's rays. He is an admirable jurist, having studied in the noted school of Jering, in Germany, and in Moscow, where he succeeded Professor Kriloff as expounder of Roman law. At that time he was twenty-five years of age.

Mr. Mouromtseff has written a "History of Roman civil law" that ranks as a classic, and a polemical work, "What is Justice?" which stamps him as a modern innovator. He never would have given up his dry law studies were it not that he forfeited his professorship by expounding liberal theses opposed to autocratic rule.

The affection of his pupils sustained him in his work in the "Law Journal," where he continued to expound liberal ideas, and among the members of the "Society of Jurists" of Moscow where, during the reign of Alexander III., he strove for the maintenance of the liberties granted by Alexander II. The journal was suppressed, and the society dissolved by the authorities, but it only served to increase Mr. Mouromtseff's influence and reputation. People opposed to him in politics consulted him juridically. Even to this day he is held in high esteem as jurist by those leading officials who are antagonists of his progressive ideas.

It should not, however, be assumed that Mr. Mouromtseff is at all a demagogue. He is not even an orator in the strict sense of the word. His words, sober, precise, and logical, are eloquent simply by reason of their convincing effect. He addresses his audience in the style of a Roman jurist with so apparent a love of truth that he imparts to the least important subjects a tone of high elevation. His ideal constitution is that of England, which he considers normal. He had already expressed his sentiments in regard to it at the university in a speech on the occasion of the centenary of Poushkins, and he has developed that ideal in a scheme submitted to Count Solsky, the actual President of the Council of the Empire. The formula which he has at heart, and which is also the formula of the party to which he belongs, is that after having freed Russia from the bureaucracy whose errors have been placed to the account of Tsarism, a constitutional Tsar must remain as the guarantor of order and having the same attributes as a king of England.

In regard to the future of Russia, Mr. Mouromtseff's opinion is that it entirely depends on what may be the fate of the bureaucracy. It remains powerful and oppressive while it disposes of the army. The only counterbalance effectively opposed to it must be a unanimous juridical influence. "Will the ferment now in operation among the differing sections come to an end?" queries Mr. Mouromtseff. "Should armed repression engender revolution, the constitutional democrats of whom I am the leader will be wiped out. With a view of our programme being a success, the Duma must be legislative and not consultative." For home legislation Mr. Mouromtseff and his party demand universal suffrage, free speech, and a free Press, the respect for individual liberty, the responsibility of Ministers to the Duma, enforced primary instruction and allotment of land to country people, but on terms of an equitable indemnity to the landowners. It is on this latter point that the Socialist Democrats differ from the Constitutional party. They demand an act of expropriation for the benefit of the country people without indemnity of any kind.

Mr. Mouromtseff's present aim is to bring the two antagonistic parties in union. He is assisted in that objective by the support he received from the electors whose votes gained him the presidency. His study of Roman law has endowed him with analytical and systematic force. He has lived on a level with Roman history, the most elaborate juridical history in the world—and the question is, will he succeed in imparting his own convictions to the majority? Will he succeed in silencing the merely talkative members of the Duma with a view of obtaining a fair hearing for the enlightened orators? The success of the Duma as a legislative body depends on the answer to these two questions. It is either evolution or revolution—and such is the belief of Mr. Mouromtseff himself. ("Globe.")

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Mrs. Caroline Kramer, Fort Collins, Col., writes:

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INHUMATIONS PRECIPITEES.

Un meeting vient d'être tenu à Londres par l'Association contre les inhumations précipitées, où ont été exposés quantité de faits vraiment effroyables.

Le docteur Stenson Hooker a lu à l'assemblée un mémoire faisant un lugubre dénombrement de cas de mort apparente en suite desquelles l'inhumation avait été ordonnée.

Le docteur Hooker a ajouté que, dans sa carrière en Angleterre, il a souvent découvert que l'extrême hâte que l'on mettait généralement dans les funérailles avait souvent occasionné de ces horribles méprises.

Il a produit multitude de cas où l'exhumation avait fait découvrir que les présumés morts étaient encore en vie quand ils ont été mis dans la tombe. En voici la lugubre statistique:

Enterrés en vie, 149; échappés au dernier moment à l'inhumation précipitée, 219; disséqués alors que la vie existait encore, 10; reconnus en vie, tandis qu'on allait procéder à la dissection, 3; embaumés vivants, 2; brûlés vivants, 1. Cette statistique est d'autant plus épouvantable, qu'on ne peut compter qu'à deux exhumations sur cent mille corps enterrés dans le Royaume-Uni. Combien donc d'erreurs ont pu se produire, qui n'ont jamais pu être reconnues!

Il relate que quand on a ramené les terres de vieux cimetières, quantité de corps ont été trouvés dont la position pouvait certainement laisser conclure qu'ils avaient été enterrés, tandis que la vie subsistait.

Le docteur Hooker cite encore le cas d'un enfant de cinq ans, dont le décès fut déclaré. Quand on vint pour enlever le corps, on se trouva en présence de l'enfant jouant avec les fleurs qu'on avait posées sur son linceul. La mère, qui était atteinte d'une maladie du cœur, fut tellement émue par le retour à la vie de son cher petit, qu'elle mourut subitement.

Les conclusions du docteur sont que, comme en Allemagne, on ne procède aux inhumations qu'après que les premiers signes de putréfaction apparaissent sur le corps. Il préconise ainsi la mise en contact d'un doigt du suppôt déodé avec une batterie électrique, de façon à ce que pendant la veillée du corps, le moindre signe de vie puisse immédiatement être enregistré. Il y a eu, en Allemagne, à-t-il dit, plusieurs sauvetages dus à cette précaution.

En suite de ce rapport, l'Association pour prévenir les inhumations précipitées a adopté une résolution tendant à ce qu'aucun certificat de décès ne soit reconnu valable avant qu'un examen supplémentaire ait été fait par un praticien spécial, et que, en attendant l'inhumation, des chambres mortuaires d'attente fussent établies pour que la surveillance des cas de survivance possibles pût être dûment assurée.

Nous ne croyons pas qu'il soit un pays où une association semblable aie sa raison d'être comme en Egypte. La chaleur qui active la décomposition et peut, de ce fait, amener des épidémies dangereuses oblige à enterrer les cadavres, pour employer l'expression, encore chauds.

Qu'une personne meure le matin: le soir même, le lendemain au plus tard, on procède aux funérailles; or il est un fait avéré, de l'avis de tous les docteurs, qu'en certaines maladies la décomposition seule peut amener la constatation de la mort.

Il suffit de jeter les yeux sur la statistique du Docteur Hooker pour se persuader que le cas d'ensevelissement vivant, étant donné la précipitation avec laquelle on procède, a dû se produire en Egypte. Depuis quelque temps on s'occupe fort d'édifier au Caire un four crématoire pour la destruction des cadavres; ne serait-il pas plus urgent de construire à l'instar de l'Allemagne une chambre d'attente qui permettrait, dans les cas douteux, d'obtenir une certitude absolue du décès.

Une idée semblable aurait certainement tous les suffrages, car, s'il est une crainte que l'on puisse avoir, c'est celle d'être enterré vivif.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 5 Juin.

Les derniers cours de clôture de Londres datent de vendredi dernier. Le Consolidé anglais avait baissé de 1/8 à 59 7/8. L'Unionnée avait haussé de 1/4 à 104 3/8. La National Bank était restée invariée à 26, de même que l'Agricole à 9 7/8 et la Daira à 17 1/2. La Delta Light avait rattrapé 1/8 à 12 1/8.

A Paris, samedi passé, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien avait progressé à 773. La Banque d'Athènes avait avancé de 151 à 160.

Ce mouvement de hausse semble avoir été déterminé par la nouvelle, transmise d'Athènes, que l'affaire de l'augmentation du capital de la Banque a été définitivement résolue. L'opération impliquerait l'absorption de la Banque de Crédit Industriel de Grèce, dont le capital est de 15 millions de francs.

En dépit d'un chômage de trois jours, la séance de ce matin n'a pas précisément brillé par l'animation. Le marché a été plutôt calme, mais relativement ferme, en attendant les cours d'Europe. Il y a eu néanmoins un courant d'affaires en Bâle, en Banque d'Athènes, ainsi qu'en Sucreries par suite de l'homologation par le tribunal mixte du Caire du concordat judiciaire intervenus entre la Société et ses créanciers.

La National Bank, délaissée, a clôturé à 26, l'Agricole à 9 3/4 à 25/32. La Banque d'Athènes a avancé à 157-158. Le Comptoir Financier s'est inscrit à 511/16 l'action ancienne et 5 5/8 la nouvelle.

L'action Crédit Foncier est restée à 775-776; l'obligation à lots 1886 a été demandée à 324-325.

L'action Immobilière a fléchi à 370. L'action Enterprise and Development est revenue à 11 15/16. Les Omnibus ont faibli à 26. L'action Land Allotment a reculé à 3 3/8 et la part de fondateur à 136.

Rien de particulier à relever sur les autres titres.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Baehler, en excellente tendance se sont maintenus à 5 3/8. Les Upper Egypt ont été faibles à 4 5/16. Les Anglo-American ont été cotés à 5 1/8, ex-coupon. Les Splendid ont fléchi à 4.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont faibli à 3 15/16, et les Hooker à 1 1/16. Les Glymenopolis ont progressé à 1 9/16, les New Egyptian à 27 sh. 9 et les Salt and Soda à 21 sh.

Les Sucreries ont gagné environ 5 francs.

Le "Journal Officiel" d'hier publie le texte des modifications apportées par le conseil des ministres, dans sa séance du 2 Juin courant, à la décision du 17 Avril 1899 relative à la réglementation des Sociétés anonymes.

L'article 10 de cette décision ministérielle, concernant les parts de fondateur, est ainsi modifié:

"Il ne peut être créé des parts de fondateur que par l'acte constitutif de la Société et uniquement pour rémunérer l'apport d'un brevet ou d'une concession gouvernementale dont il est impossible d'évaluer pécuniairement l'importance.

"Les parts de fondateur n'auront droit à une quotité des bénéfices que quand les actions de capital auront touché au moins 5%. La quotité qui pourra leur être allouée par les Statuts ne peut dépasser la moitié de cet excédent."

La "Cyprus Gazette" vient de publier le texte de l'arrangement intervenu entre le gouvernement de Chypre et l'Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co. pour la création d'une Banque agricole.

Il ressort de cette convention que la Land Allotment Co. a le privilège exclusif d'établir une Banque agricole dans l'île, sous la dénomination de "The Agricultural Bank of Cyprus." Cette Banque devra commencer à fonctionner dès ou avant le 1er Janvier 1907. Son capital ne sera pas inférieur à £100,000. Son siège central sera à Famagouste.

L'intérêt de l'argent prêté aux cultivateurs ne devra pas dépasser le taux de 9%.

Le gouvernement s'engage, sous certaines conditions, à prêter assistance à la Banque pour la perception des sommes qui lui seront dues.

Les actionnaires de la Société des Publications égyptiennes sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le 18 Juin, à Alexandrie, à l'effet d'approuver la convention passée pour l'acquisition des établissements Penasson et Schuler et les accords s'y rattachant.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Les actionnaires de la Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte sont informés que le paiement des coupons pour l'exercice 1905 se fera à partir du 15 Juin courant, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, de la manière suivante: Frs. 16 par part de fondateur, entre, remise du coupon N° 6.

Le dividende pour l'exercice 1905-1906 de la Nungovich Hotels Co., fixé à P.E. 78 par action est payable à partir d'aujourd'hui à la National Bank of Egypt.

Les certificats provisoires des actions entièrement libérées de la Land Allotment Co. sont échangés contre des titres définitifs depuis le 2 courant aux bureaux de MM. Russell, Kerr and Wyatt, rue Kasr-el-Nil. L'échange des certificats provisoires des parts de fondateur contre des titres définitifs aura lieu à partir du 15 courant.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C<sup>o</sup> L<sup>td</sup>.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 5th June, 1906.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

| FROM                     | MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT |                           |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
|                          | The Company's Offices. | Postal Telegraph Offices. |
|                          | H. M.                  | H. M.                     |
| LONDON                   | 26                     | 1. 8                      |
| LIVERPOOL                | 24                     | 1. 45                     |
| MANCHESTER               | 23                     | —                         |
| GLASGOW                  | 28                     | 1. 16                     |
| Other Provincial Offices | —                      | 34                        |

COALS.

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

|             | Per ton            | Shgs. | Shgs. |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| CARDIFF     | Best quality       | 26    | 8     |
| NEWPORT     | Best quality       | 25    | 8     |
| NEWCASTLE   | Bothal             | 21    | —     |
| "           | Cowpen             | 21    | —     |
| "           | Hastings           | 20.3  | 20.8  |
| SWOTON      | West Hartley Main  | 20.3  | 20.8  |
| "           | Merry's            | 19.6  | —     |
| "           | Balds              | 19.6  | —     |
| "           | Dunlops            | 19.6  | —     |
| "           | Best Hamilton Hill | 19.6  | —     |
| YORKSHIRE   | Micklefield        | 19.6  | —     |
| LIVERPOOL   | Best Lancashire    | 19.6  | —     |
| PATENT FURN | Anchor             | 26    | —     |
| "           | Crown              | 16    | —     |
| "           | Star               | 26    | —     |
| "           | Arrow              | 26    | —     |
| "           | Swansea Graigola   | 26    | —     |
| "           | Swansea Atlantic   | 26    | —     |
| NEWCASTLE   | Foundry Coke       | 40    | —     |
| "           | Gas Coke           | 28.6  | 29    |

AVIS

L'Agent de la Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur et de Commerce à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du respectable public que comme il n'y a pas eu de départ d'Odessa le Samedi 20/2 Juin courant, il n'y aura pas de départ d'Alexandrie le Mardi 30/12 courant.

Un avis ultérieur fera connaître l'arrivée et départ du prochain courrier Russe.

Alexandrie le 24/5 Juin 1906. 28055-1

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

FOR PORT SAID and MASSAWAH, by the S.S. Enna, sailed on the 28th May: Various, 139 packages sundries

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

Schleswig, Germ. s. capt. Pesch, Marseilles and Naples, Scheller.  
Kypros, Greek, s. capt. Pittas, Cyprus, Pilavochi.  
Mowen, Brit. s. capt. Robertson, Prongoon and Port Said.

June 5.

Senegal, Fr. s. capt. Vincenti, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.  
Bravo, Brit. s. cap. Caloyanni, Mersina and Port Said, Moss & Co.

Africa, Aust. s. cap. Bodewich, Trieste, Lloyd Autrichien.

Foria, Fr. s. cap. Rival, Marseilles and Port Said, Diab.

June 6.

Assonan, Brit. s. capt. Findlay, Messina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

Menes Brit. s. capt. Bates, Liverpool and Malta, Moss & Co.

Arta, Germ. s. capt. Wurthmann, Rotterdam, Lambert & Ralli.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.

Maria Teresa, Aust. s., capt. Soich, Syria.

Byron, Brit. s., capt. Jenkins, Algiers and Bristol.

Samos, Germ. s., capt. Picher, Smyrna and Hamburg.

Skypas, Brit. s., capt. Jackson, Poti, in ballast.

Ambassador, Brit. s., capt. Cary, Constantinople, in ballast.

June 5.

Alexandros, Turk. s. cap. Constantinou, Constantinople.

Eleni, Turk. s. capt. Koulie, Constantinople.

Craiguek, Brit. s. capt. Henry, Constantinople, in ballast.

Lionidas, Greek, s. capt. Palevraga, Tripoli de Barbarie in ballast.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACULTE"

Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 13 3/4 à 15 —

" Nov. " 15 — " 16 10/40

Gr. de cot. " Juil. " 1 25/40 " 1 30/40

" " 3 mois " 2 15/40 " 2 20/40

"STELLAGE"

Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 25 — à 26 10/40

" Nov. " 30 — " 31 10/40

Gr. de cot. " Juil. " 3 20/40 " 3 30/40

" " 3 mois " 4 30/40 " 5 —

"DOUBLE"

Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 10 — à 10 25/40

" Nov. " 11 10/40 " 11 35/40

Gr. de cot. " Juil. " 1 5/40 " 1 10/40

" " 3 mois " 1 15/40 " 1 20/40

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil.

al. 21 5/8 à —; plus bas pour juil.

21 5/16 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil.

P.T. 71 10/40 à —; plus bas pour juil.

71 5/40 à —.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton. - La faiblesse a continué sur la vieille récolte et le juillet a fermé au plus bas cours de la matinée.

Quelques ordres de mai offerts à la vente pèsent sur le marché. Novembre est soutenu.

Graines de coton. - Soutenues, mais peu actives.

Fèves. - Marché nul, mais cours notés en hausse.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 5 juin 1906.

COTONS

couple de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd.

viale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 21 — Livraison Juillet

" 16 13/16 " Novembre

" 16 19/32 " Janvier

" 16 27/32 " Mars

Marché quiet

Arrivages de 4 jous à Minet-el-Bassal

courus 632

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd.

viale à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 20 15/16 Livraison Juillet

" 16 25/32 " Novembre

" 16 9/16 " Janvier

" 16 25/32 " Mars

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

6 juin 1906. — (11h.55 a.m.)

Otons. — Clôture du marché du 5 juin: Soutenu.

REMARQUES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: Sans changement.

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: Sans changement.

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans change

ment.

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans change

ment.

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: En baisse

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent

par cantars — contre même jour l'année

précédente cantars 899

Graines de coton. — En baisse

Disponible Ticket

Rien

Mit-Affé—69

Haute-Egypte.—68

Béha.—Fèves

Qualité Saida.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béha.—" " " 104 à 110

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saida: disponible: —

Fayoum: disponible: —

Qualité Saida Cond. Saha P.T. 118 à 120

Levante.—Soutenues

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 100

Orges.—Sans changement

Cond. Saha P.T. 70 à 73

Mais.—Sans changement

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 5 juin dep. le 1 juin

Coton Bal. 499 Bal. 2521

Gr. de cot. Ard. 5922 Ard. 42772

Fèves " " " " "

Exportations probables de la semaine:

1906 1905

Coton Bal. 6,000 12,000

Graines de coton Ard. 70,000 50,000

Fèves " " " 6,500

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

OTONS

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béha

Damanhour. — De P.T. 239 à 287 1/2

Province Garibeh

Kaf-Zayat. — De P.T. 285 à 400

Tantah. — " " 287 1/2 à 400

Province Menoufieh

Menouf. — De P.T. 240 à 352 1/2

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Affi P.T. 69 à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte " 68 " " "

Béha " " " " "

Fèves Saida " " " " "

" Fayoum " " " " "

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 6 juin 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General

Produce Association.

CHEMINS DE FER

BARQUE

Cotons — — — S/B 79

Graines de coton sacs 2 31

Béha Saida — — — 45

" Béha — — — 506

Fèves Saida — — — 165

Mais — — — " "

Levante — — — " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er

septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars:

5,866



## MIDSHIPMEN AND MONKEYS.

"Whether," said the Chief Boatman, reflectively, "midshipmen or monkeys is the most mischievous is a thing I've never rightly sorted out, so to speak, in my head." He was off duty, and seated on the low wooden bench in front of the whitewashed wall surrounding the coastguard-station, which looks out over the estuary, where all the ships of all the world pass to and fro upon their various occasions. To the eastward the pale yellow gold of the sandbanks showed up in patches, as the ebb tide left them bare, lipped and edged by a creamy ribbon of foam, which marked the line between them and the clear green water which rustled around the great bays marking the channels, and chattered past the bluff bows of the squat, red-painted light vessels. Southward, a giant crane and an indistinct blur of masts and funnels indicated the great naval port some four miles away; while west, a spider-legged pier crept seaward in its monstrous length. There was a pleasant hum of insects in the flowering gorse in front of the low bank on which the station stands, and the silent summer peace was only broken by the tramp of the coastguardsman on duty over the shell-strewn path on which he kept his watch over sea and land. The Chief Boatman pulled out his ancient pipe, but the stranger offered him a cigar, which he graciously accepted, saying, however, at the same time: "I doubt it won't have much taste to the likes of me, sir, what's accustomed to 'ships' (i.e., tobacco)."

"You were saying," remarked the stranger, "that midshipmen—?" "Was limbs of Satan, if I recollect rightly, and don't you make no mistake about that there: likewise monkeys, which is own brothers to 'em. In Singapore Roads it were, one time, I recollect, than we 'ad a fair old razz-d-d-z-z-z along of a midshipman and a monkey. The mid, 'e goes ashore— for once 'e leave not bein' stopped—and when he comes off he brings with 'im a monkey, a fair, active, middle-sized sort o' monkey, what could race about the riggin' like forty mad mainpennies lashed into one. He goes to the First Lieutenant, and 'e says: 'If you please, sir, I've brought a monkey aboard, and 'e's a very 'armless kind o' monkey, and I wants to take 'im 'ome to my ma.' Now, the First Lieutenant, 'e 'ad a sort o' a likin' for this young limb, so 'e says, 'Very well,' 'e says, 'when the Captain comes aboard to-morrow I'll ask 'im if you may keep 'im.' Well, that night the monkey got loose, an' found 'is way under the t'gall'n fo'c'sle, where Chippy, that's the carpenter you understand, and 'is men 'ad been working, and had left a medium-sized glue-pot, with the glue in it, what was still liquid. The monkey goes moseyin' around, and presently 'e 'shoves 'is hand into the glue-pot, up to his wrist, and 'e says, 'I can't say, but he couldn't get 'is 'and out of it. Well, he starts in a tearin' and a rampagin' round under the fo'c'sle, where the men was in their hammocks fast asleep, and first one wakes up and then another, and sees one to another like, 'What's up, now; what's broke loose?' At last they turns out, and Ginger Jones, what was a ordinary seaman, sings out, 'Strike me pink, if it ain't a monkey with the boxin' gloves on.' With that the crowd gets a move on 'em, and chases that there monkey till 'e takes to the riggin', and they goes back to their hammocks. The quartermaster, what 'ad the first watch, didn't take much notice, but says, 'Well, if the blighter 'as gone aloft, just let 'im stop there. This was at ten o'clock, and when 'is relief comes up at midnight, 'e clean forgot all about the monkey, and sees nothin' about 'im."

"Well, about one in the mornin' the ship's corpora', what 'ad the middle watch, comes up from the g'ley with two basins o' boilin' cocoa, one for 'isself, and one for the quartermaster. 'Bre, Bill,' 'e sings out, 'ere's a little drop of all right for to warm you up. 'Standin' in the gangway, 'e was, with his lantern in one hand, stretched out above the basin o' cocoa, what was in 'is left Bill, 'e puts out 'is hand for to take the cocoa, when the monkey, wot was a settin' on the mainyard, immediately over their heads, at this pertiklar moment, gets his hand out of the glue-pot; it come down straight as a die on top of the lantern, what was one o' them old-fashioned iron and glass things, with a purser's dip inside, and smashes it to atoms, an' not only that, it drives the iron bottom o' the lantern through the basin o' cocoa, breaks the basin, and scalds the ship's corpora' and the quartermaster somethink cruel. They sets to work a hollerin' and swearin', till the First Lieutenant comes out of his cabin to find out what all the row's about."

"Next day the Captain didn't come off, but sends word to 'ave steam ready on the engines, and the anchor short-stay, at one o'clock, all ready to weigh when 'e comes aboard; and in the meanwhile nobody couldn't find the monkey, nor see 'im nowhere, and so 'e was sort of forgotten, 'cept by the quartermaster and the ship's corpora', what was scalded. Well, at one o'clock aboard comes the Captain. 'All ready to weigh, sir!' says No. 1. 'All right!' answers the Captain; 'did you get that parchment of confidential despatches wot I sent off yesterday?' 'Yes, sir,' says No. 1, 'and the paymaster, 'e 'as them locked up in the ship's office.' The Captain goes into his cabin, and in one moment 'e's out, ragin' and swearin'. 'Where's the First Lieutenant? Who's been in my cabin?' 'he sings out. 'What's up, sir?' sings out No. 1. 'You come here and look,' answers the skipper. I must tell you that 'e was a mighty particular officer, was the skipper, an' 'ad a beautiful cabin, with a white carpet, with crimson rugs. No. 1, 'e goes in, and there's the big inkpot, wot held about a pint of ink, lying bottom up in the middle of the cabin, all the blottin' paper and the Navy List torn up, like for a paperchase, an' the ink runnin' about in rivers. 'Who has perpetrated this ere

outrage?' asks the skipper; and No. 1, 'e looks blank, till at that moment the monkey skips up from behind a chair, and darts out o' the port. Well, they awabs up the ink, and picks up the paper, and goes on the poop for to get the ship under way, when the skipper, what was standin' in the starboard dicky, very angry and cross like, sings out, 'Who's that alignin' things out o' the maindeck port, there, contrary to orders?' and then, 'Good Heaven!' he says to No. 1, 'there's some one throwing them despatches overboard!' and, as he spoke, out o' the port comes a big parchment envelope, all tore to bits, and a shower of envelopes, all fastened down with big red seals. 'Jerusalem!' says No. 1, 'it's that blighted monkey again, I'll bet a pint.' And so it was, sure enough; but, Lord, they couldn't catch 'im, not for a week, they couldn't, and by the Captain's orders that there mid spent all 'is time in the riggin' after the monkey, save when he was at his meals or in his 'ammock."

"What come to the monkey?" "Well, after a week of chellin' 'e missed 'is tip, did the monkey, an' fell off the gaff o' the maintop-sail, into the sea, just as the mid, thought 'e'd grabbed him at last. I tell you that there ship was not 'ove to for to pick up that monkey."

The Chief Boatman paused, and re-lit his cigar, which had gone out. "But I thought it was midshipmen you started to talk about?" questioned the stranger.

"And if I talks about monkeys, which is the most mischievous, 'e was the somethink cryptic and superlative reply. 'But I seen a turn-out down to Devonport Dockyard by midshipmen what beat monkeys hollow.' "What was that?" "Well, we was fittin' out in a corvette, and we'd got the lower yards across, topmasts fiddled, and riggin' set up, an' the First Lieutenant was fair bothered what to do with the midshipmen, so 'e sends for the senior mid and says, 'You go ashore into the dockyard, and try an' learn something about steam.' So off they goes, six o' 'em. They splits up into two parties of three, and the lot what I'm talkin' about, they gets into conversation with a man wot was drivin' a elephant. What's a elephant? It's a sort of locomotive on wheels, what drags chain cables and such like heavy weights about a dockyard. Well, the elephant man was very kind to the youngsters, an' shows 'em how to start, and how to stop, and how to go astern, and how to fire up, and where the steam went from the boiler to the engine, and all the rest of it. Next thing, the big bell rings at noon, and the elephant man, 'e goes off to 'is dinner. 'As we knows 'ow to start 'er and stop 'er and steer 'er,' says the senior mid, 'I votes we gets aboard, and 'as a ride.' So said, so done; and the senior mid, 'e takes the steerin' wheel, for all the world like one of these 'ere motor cars, and gives 'is orders: 'Full speed ahead!' One o' the other youngsters lets steam on to the engine, and off they goes, in grand style. 'Stop 'er!' sings out the senior mid, 'Stop 'er, you silly fool!' 'She won't stop!' bleated the other one; and, to make a long story short, none o' 'em could remember 'ow it was done. Then they gets frightened. 'Let's jump off afore she goes too fast!' suggested one o' 'em, and next minute they was off."

"What happened?" asked the stranger, breathlessly. The Chief Boatman grinned. "I'm tellin' you: ahead of her was a brand new graving dock, what was forty-five foot six inches from sill to floor, and that blighted old elephant, what weighed nigh on to three tons, she just pulled calmly on and over the edge and dropped the whole of that forty-five foot six inches, on to the granite floor. With that out come the whole dockyard, headed by the Admiral Superintendent, every one thinkin' somethink different 'as happened; and all they saw, the lot o' 'em, was the ribs and trucks o' the old elephant spread out all over the floor of that there dock."

"But what happened to the midshipmen; didn't they catch it?" asked the stranger. "It's very evident," answered the Chief Boatman, tolerantly, "that you 'ave no experience of the likes of them. Why, redshanks wasn't in it with the way them young limbs out their lucky, and five minutes after the crash the senior mid, was touchin' 'is cap to the First Lieutenant, and sayin': 'Please sir, could you tell us what that dreadful crash was?' And what's more, to this day no one never found out who done it."

The Chief Boatman rose, and threw away the end of his cigar. "Now I must go in and have my tea, as I come on duty at six; some day, if you're this way again, sir, I will spin you the yarn of what the midshipmen did in the Sonda Straits."

The stranger strolled off homewards, meditating profoundly on the ways of midshipmen—and monkeys. (Commander E. Hamilton Curry, R.N., in the "Pall Mall Gazette").

## KAISER AND SULTAN.

The "Vossische Zeitung" reports that the visit which the German Emperor's brother-in-law, Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, recently paid to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria came to an abrupt and unexpected termination. Duke Ernest Günther, in proposing the toast of the Bulgarian Army, at a banquet given in his honour at Sofia by Prince Ferdinand, was reported to have said that the Bulgarians were the Japanese of the Near East. It was further stated that this and other utterances of the Duke gave offence to the Sultan of Turkey.

When the report of Duke Ernest Günther's speeches at Sofia reached Berlin, by way of Constantinople, the Emperor immediately telegraphed to his brother-in-law, ordering him to terminate his visit and return to Germany. The "Vossische Zeitung" demands an official explanation whether the rumours which are current regarding Duke Ernest Günther's abrupt recall are true.

## ANCIENT ALEXANDRIA.

In the German journal "Philologus" for 1905 Herr Ansfeld has an article interesting to inhabitants of Alexandria upon the quarter of the city known, in Roman times, by the duplicate titles of Neapolis and Broucheion; for a topographical dissertation he proves they were partly identical.

Broucheion, from Παρουχέιον "wheat granary," a name given, in derision, to the district in which the Museum and Library being situated should have been the seat of culture, was a title which became popular during the Roman epoch. The quarter, however, did include the chief granaries, and lay along the Dromos; therefore must have partly corresponded with the new city, or Neapolis.

Indeed, during the first three centuries of our era the terms were used for the same quarter of the town: Neapolis being the official, and Broucheion, the popular, and at first derisive, name.

After the destruction Alexandria suffered under Aurelian, the name Broucheion continued until well into the fourth century and then ceased to be used, whilst the official "Neapolis" was the appellation up to the date of the Arab conquest.

## PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

Presiding at the first meeting of the British Federation of the Jewish Territorial Organization held last week, Mr. Israel Zangwill said the organization was to-day world-wide, with branches in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. A branch was even about to be formed in East Africa, while one of the strongest branches was in Palestine. Not only had the British Government now formally expressed its willingness to treat with the Ito, but Mr. Chamberlain had empowered him to say that, so far as his Parliamentary influence went, the Opposition would cordially support whatever his Majesty's Government might decide to do for the Jewish people. They were in the market to-day for a territory and if Palestine could be obtained on an autonomous basis their programme was fulfilled to perfection. If, on the other hand, their opponents could not show them how to get Palestine, it was equally their duty to the Jewish people to come over and help them. The international council would meet in the summer, and a practical decision would probably be taken. When their scheme was ripe a Jewish loan would be raised. They were tired of talk; they had seen too many Russian corpses. They wanted to see a land to which the Jewish wanderer might turn his steps, knowing that he went to a land of rest. Mr. Lucien Wolf moved the following resolution:—"That this mass meeting of London Jews and of delegates from leading towns of Great Britain and Ireland records its conviction that the unhappy condition of the Jewish people in many parts of the world and the increasing volume of Jewish emigration urgently demand the provision of a territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who are unwilling or unable to remain in their present lands, and pledges itself to promote by every means in its power the acquisition of such a legally assured place of Jewish settlement." The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. Sulzberger, trustee of the United Hebrew Charities of America, and adopted.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 28.

Colonel G. A. Mills, C.B., from the half-pay list and formerly of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been selected for the appointment of Brigadier General commanding the North Irish Grouped Regimental District, Belfast, in succession to Brigadier General C. D. Cooper, C.B., who will vacate that appointment on the 25th June. The new brigadier was appointed to the old 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers—in 1873, got his captaincy in 1880, majority in 1888, promoted to command the 1st Battalion June, 1898, promoted brevet colonel 1902, and went on half pay in 1903.

In addition to holding staff berths in Ceylon and South Africa, he was attached to the Egyptian Constabulary, 1885-87. In the South African War, he commanded the 1st Battalion of the Buffs in the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith, and was badly wounded in the left arm and hand at the action of Alamein's Nek. He saw further service in stamping out the bush warfare in Orange River Colony, the Transvaal and on the Zululand frontiers (mentioned four times in despatches, C.B., Queen's medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps). After the conclusion of the war, he held the appointment of colonel on the staff, Klarksdorp Sub District.

Lieutenant J. C. Lamprey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, latterly serving with the 1st Battalion at Alexandria, has resigned his commission. He received it in December, 1899, from the Militia, served with the "Dubs" in the South African War, 1900—including the action of Laing's Nek and the operations in Orange River Colony (Queen's medal with three clasps), served in the Somali-land operations of 1901 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp), and the same year joined the West African Regiment, with which he served till the close of last year.

Three second lieutenants of the King's Royal Rifle Corps have been promoted lieutenants—Lieutenants G. M. Atkinson, W. J. Davis, and A. D. Borton. The latter two were with the 2nd Battalion at Rapikhet and the latter with the 3rd Battalion at Aldershot.

Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., has been appointed a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in succession to the late Lieutenant General Sir T. L. J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G. The gallant sappers will feel honoured by this appointment of "K. of K." to their distinguished corps.

When the U. Battery R.H.A. recently left Christchurch for Cairo, it was intimated that that pleasant station would cease to be a R.H.A. station, and that it would be taken over by the Royal Engineers. This, however, has fallen through, and the K. Battery R.H.A., after gunnery, will proceed to Christchurch, and Manchester will cease to be a horse artillery station.

Considerable interest is being taken in the firing of the Mediterranean Fleet. Lord Charles Berosford is a great gunnery enthusiast, and the performance of his flagship, the battleship Bulwark, will be closely watched, after the fine shooting of the other flagships.

When the Cape Squadron is amalgamated with the East Indies Squadron, the latter will patrol the seas between the Cape and the Red Sea. In event, however, of the Suez Canal not being available in war-time, the naval establishment at Simonstown will be kept on a reduced footing, so that it can be filled up at short notice. Apart from the grounds of economy, the maintenance of a squadron at the Cape and expensive establishments ashore is not justified by the present international outlook. So say the apologists for the reduction. How many foresaw the Tabah incident?

## Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

|                                      | ONCE   | 3 TIMES | 6 TIMES |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 15 words . . . . .                   | P.T. 5 | P.T. 10 | P.T. 15 |
| 30 words . . . . .                   | " 8    | " 16    | " 24    |
| Every 10 words, } beyond 30. . . . . | " 2    | " 4     | " 6     |

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

**AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.**—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency,** 19, Boulevard de Ramleh. ONLY ENGLISH TYPEWRITING OFFICE in Alexandria. Typewriting by copy or by dictation. Densmore Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition). "Success" Typewriter Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all Typewriters 26682A-6-6-906

**BLICK TYPEWRITERS,** No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 35. 31-3-906A

**BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany, Villa Waldersee,** (English Pension). Garden, Lift. Waters renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28013 52-5

**COOK,** knowing English, Greek and Arabic, with English certificates, seeks employment. References can be had at the "Colonial Butchery," New Market No. 220, Cairo. 28033-6-4

**COMFORTABLE BEDROOM** in English family; terms moderate; central position. Apply, No. 28050, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28050-3-2

**ENGLISH GENTLEMAN** wishes to exchange English lessons for French (conversational). Apply, No. 28022, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28022 6-5

**GENTLEMAN** wishes room and pension in private family in Alexandria. Terms moderate. Offers address, No. 28040 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28040 3-3

**MOUNT TROODOS, CYPRUS.**—A limited number of paying guests can be received by a lady during the summer months. Cyprus is 24 hours by sea from Port Said. Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, is a delightful and healthy place amongst the pine forests, where the troops and Government Officials spend the hot season. Terms 24 Guineas per week. For further particulars apply to Miss Young, Nikosia, or to the Editor. 27890-12A-9

**POSITION** as Governess, Companion, or Secretary wanted by young lady anxious to travel. Fluent French, elementary Spanish and Latin. Highest London references. Miss R.I., 31 Main St., Arklow, Ireland. 28039-3-3

**TO LET** furnished, two Flats; 6 Rooms each; for summer months. Apply F. Hind, High School, Ibrahimieh. 28 15-6-6

**TIMEKEEPER WANTED.**—Must be experienced, know English, and be able to speak and write Arabic. Apply, stating wages required, to No. 28032, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28032 6-4

**UNE PERSONNE** connaissant l'arabe, l'anglais, le Français et le Turc cherche une place de traducteur. Elle donne de legens dans ces langues et surtout des traductions. S'adresser O.K.Z. Poste-Resistante No. 28036 Alexandria. 28036 6A-2

**WANTED** at once by young English lady situation for about four months as Governess or lady's Companion. Apply, No. 28048, "Egyptian Gazette" offices, Alexandria. 28048-3-2

**WANTED.**—Smart Youth for office knowing English and Arabic. State salary. Apply, P.O.B. 445, Cairo. 28049 6-2

## BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydro-pathic establishment, is situated in the healthiest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort, has a large salon and airy bedrooms, promenade, and a cuisine suited to all tastes. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges.

The Hydro-pathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skilful diplomed physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28062-30-2

**Tyrol.** Weissenstein Castle (3410 feet). First-class Private Hotel, near Windisch-Matrei station, Lienz. (Easily reached from Trieste or Venice). Braising air. Good mountaineering centre. Tennis. Fishing. Photos and Prospectuses at "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo. 27252-48X-45

## Davies Bryan &amp; Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS CAIRO.

ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA. AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## LADIES &amp; GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo.

Dressmaking, Costumes

Blouses, Skirts, Dust

cloaks, Veilings,

Corsets &amp;c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

## MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits,

Lounge Suits,

Breeches, &amp;c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving, comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &amp;c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced, English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

## GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and

Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Tarbouches.

## Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &amp;c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Stroops and Shaving Brushes.

## ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty. "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents', in the best English makes. Stock 'tis now completed by large deliveries.

Stokwassen, Leggings and other makes.

Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES AT £1. A SPECIALITY.

## Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins,

Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannellees, Ceylon Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER

SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS,

MIRRORS (HAND AND SHAVING

FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,

STATIONERY &amp;c., &amp;c.

Davies Bryan

&amp; Co.

Cairo &amp; Alexandria.

7-4-0

**MASTERS' 'MILITARY' WATCH**

**'VERACITY' LEVER**

**Gold, £3.**

**Silver, 30/-.**

Engraved with any CREST, Initials, Monogram or Military Device for 4/- extra.

With MASTERS' "MILITARY" WATCH you have "perfection in TIMEKEEPING" in any climate, not one day gaining or losing time in any position, but so years' true timekeeping in one minute each month. Lever movement, jewelled, compensation Balance, Keyless Action, White Dial, PLAIN SOLID SILVER CASES and we offer you to-day the most perfect Watch sold in this country for 30/- (Gold 60/-) post paid, insured to your address anywhere.

**SPECIAL TERMS TO COLONIAL CUSTOMERS.**

For full cash with order we allow 2/- in the £ discount, or if more convenient you need only send half the amount now—FOR 30/- Watch or Ring send 15/- now and you pay the balance 15/- when you receive the article, or for 60/- Watch or Ring send 30/- now, pay 30/- on delivery.

**Masters' Solid Gold Engraved Signet Rings, 30/-, 18ct. 62/6,** cast from a solid piece of Gold, half-marked and engraved with initials, monogram, zodiac sign, badge or crest. **FREE Catalogue, Post Free.** J. N. Masters, Ltd., Watchmakers, 56, Hope Street, Rye, England

**CONCERT**

Promoted by the Haghe Lodge No. 51 in aid of the widow and five children of the late

**Sergeant-Major D. S. SMITH, Royal Engrs.**

to be held at the

**GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

(kindly lent by the Management for the occasion)

On SATURDAY, 10th JUNE, 1906, at 9.30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of

**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CROMER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.**

and **MAJOR-GENERAL G. M. BULLOCK, C.B.,** Commanding the Army of Occupation.

**President of Committee:** A. D. ALBAN, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul.

**Treasurer of Fund:** LIEUT. COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, Roy. Engrs., C.B.E. in Egypt.

**PRICES OF ADMISSION.**

Reserved Seats Numbered P.T. 20.—Seats unnumbered P.T. 10.

Tickets can be obtained from the Grand Continental Hotel; Shepherd's Hotel; Mr. Felix Powell, Turf Club; Mr. Plunkett, Au Du Rouge, and all the Military Barracks.



## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, May 29, 1906.

|                                 |       |       |      |    |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|------|----|
| Abyssinia Bank                  | 1/2   | dis @ | —    | pm |
| Agricultural Banks              | 9     | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Preferred                       | 10    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| 3 1/2 % Bonds                   | 93    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Anglo-Egyptian Bank             | 13    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Central Egypt Exp. Co.          | 13    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Crédit Foncier d'Egypte         | 16    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Corporation of Western Egypt    | 16    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Daira Sugar 4 % Deb.            | 4     | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Daira Sanieh Ord.               | 17    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Deferred                        | 102   | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Delta Pref.                     | 12    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Deferred                        | 10    | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Delta Lands                     | 4     | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Egypt. Invest. & Agency         | —     | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Egypt. Trust & Invest.          | —     | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Egyptian Markets                | 1 1/2 | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd. | 5/3   | 5     | 9    | pm |
| Egyptian Sudan Mines            | 1     | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Egyptian Estates                | 1 1/2 | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Options                         | 1 1/2 | 10    | 10   | pm |
| Land and General Trust          | —     | 1/32  | 3/32 | pm |
| Eridia                          | —     | 1     | 1    | pm |
| Fatira                          | —     | 1     | 1    | pm |
| Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.         | 1     | 1     | 1    | pm |
| Land Bank of Egypt              | 8     | 9     | 9    | pm |
| Mysore Reefs                    | 1/6   | 2/6   | 2/6  | pm |
| New Egyptian Co.                | 1     | 1     | 1    | pm |
| National Bank                   | 26    | 1     | 1    | pm |
| Nile Valley                     | 7     | 8     | 8    | pm |
| N. Nile Valley                  | 3     | 4     | 4    | pm |
| Salt & Soda                     | 1     | 1     | 1    | pm |
| Sudan Exploration               | 2/6   | 3/6   | 3/6  | pm |
| Sudan Gold                      | —     | —     | —    | pm |
| Um Rus Gold Mine                | 2     | 3     | 3    | pm |
| United Africans Exp.            | 1     | 1     | 1    | pm |
| Union Foncière d'Egypte         | 6     | —     | —    | pm |

## NOLIS

|                  |   |       |     |   |   |
|------------------|---|-------|-----|---|---|
| Céréales         | — | Shgs. | 1/3 | à | — |
| Tourteaux        | — | —     | 5   | — | — |
| Graines de coton | — | —     | 6   | — | — |
| Oignons          | — | —     | —   | — | — |

|                  |   |       |     |   |   |
|------------------|---|-------|-----|---|---|
| Céréales         | — | Shgs. | 1/3 | à | — |
| Tourteaux        | — | —     | 5   | — | — |
| Graines de coton | — | —     | 6   | — | — |
| Oignons          | — | —     | —   | — | — |

|                  |   |       |     |   |     |
|------------------|---|-------|-----|---|-----|
| Graines de coton | — | Shgs. | 7/6 | à | 8/6 |
| Céréales         | — | —     | 1/6 | à | 1/9 |

|                  |   |       |     |   |   |
|------------------|---|-------|-----|---|---|
| Coton            | — | Shgs. | 11  | à | — |
| Céréales         | — | —     | 1/3 | à | — |
| Tourteaux        | — | —     | 5   | — | — |
| Graines de coton | — | —     | 6   | — | — |
| Oignons          | — | —     | —   | — | — |

|                                  |    |   |    |
|----------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. | 10 | à | —  |
| " (Nantes) "                     | 10 | à | —  |
| Fèves                            | —  | — | 11 |
| Oignons                          | —  | — | —  |

|                  |   |     |   |   |   |
|------------------|---|-----|---|---|---|
| Fèves            | — | Fr. | 7 | à | 8 |
| Graines de coton | — | —   | 7 | à | 8 |

|                                  |             |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise, | —           | — | — | — | — |
| Gènes Marseille Fr.              | 2           | — | — | — | — |
| Barcelona                        | 2.35        | — | — | — | — |
| Le Havre                         | 3           | — | — | — | — |
| Dunkerque                        | 2.50        | — | — | — | — |
| Anvers                           | 2           | — | — | — | — |
| Hambourg                         | 20. à 22.50 | — | — | — | — |
| St-Petersbourg                   | 25          | — | — | — | — |
| New-York                         | 25          | — | — | — | — |
| Bombay                           | 30          | — | — | — | — |

Alexandria, le 31 mai 1906

## RESUME

## SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 25 mai

| AMERIQUE :                      | 1906       | 1905       |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Recettes aux ports              | 80,000     | 135,000    |
| Rec. du 1er Sept.               | 7,419,000  | 9,100,000  |
| Export. Angleterre              | —          | —          |
| Semaine                         | 10,000     | 42,000     |
| Export. Angleterre du 1er Sept. | 2,670,000  | 3,490,000  |
| Export. Continent               | —          | —          |
| Semaine                         | 40,000     | 78,000     |
| Export. Continent du 1er Sept.  | 3,198,000  | 4,028,000  |
| Prix par la filature            | —          | —          |
| Etats-Unis                      | 4,148,000  | 3,974,000  |
| Stock ports                     | 580,000    | 589,000    |
| Insight Semaine                 | 103,000    | 147,000    |
| Insight du 1 Sept.              | 10,291,000 | 12,158,000 |
| Consom. Mondiale                | —          | —          |
| Amér. Semaine                   | 217,000    | 180,000    |
| Consom. Mondiale                | —          | —          |
| Amér. du 1 Sept.                | 9,653,000  | 10,084,000 |
| Vis. supply amér.               | 2,220,000  | 2,556,000  |
| Vis. supply général             | 2,726,000  | 2,978,000  |

## LIVERPOOL :

|                    | Balles  | Balles  |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Ventes Semaine ... | 64,000  | 59,000  |
| Forwarded          | 95,000  | 61,000  |
| Importation ...    | 80,000  | 76,000  |
| Exportation ...    | 5,000   | 9,000   |
| Stock ...          | 935,000 | 821,000 |
| Flottant .         | 30,000  | 188,000 |
| EGYPTIEN           |         |         |
|                    | 1906    | 1905    |
|                    | Balles  | Balles  |
| Ventes Semaine..   | 1,800   | 3,000   |
| Forwarded ...      | 16,000  | 7,700   |
| Importation ...    | 14,000  | 7,000   |
| Exportation ...    | 1,600   | 2,200   |
| Stock ...          | 30,000  | 51,000  |
| Flottant .         | 7,000   | 9,000   |

## ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton Juin ont été fixées comme suit :

|                               |        |      |   |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|---|
| Entre Fair et Fully Fair      | —      | P.T. | — |
| Fully Fair et Good Fair       | —      | —    | — |
| Good Fair et Fully Good       | —      | —    | — |
| Fully Good Fair et Good       | 15     | —    | — |
| Fully Good Fair et Fully Good | 17 1/2 | —    | — |
| Entre Fully Fair et Good Fair | —      | P.T. | — |
| Good Fair et Fully Good       | —      | —    | — |
| Fully Good Fair et Good       | 20     | —    | — |
| Fully Good Fair et Fully Good | 20     | —    | — |

## ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation extraordinaire :

|                  |      |    |      |
|------------------|------|----|------|
| Cotons F.G.F.Br. | —    | —  | —    |
| Novembre         | Tal. | 16 | 7/8  |
| Janvier          | —    | 16 | 5/8  |
| Mars             | —    | 16 | 7/8  |
| Juillet          | —    | 21 | 3/8  |
| Octobre          | —    | 21 | 9/16 |
| Graines de coton | —    | —  | —    |
| Nov.-Déc.-Jan    | P.T. | 63 | 1/2  |
| Juin             | —    | 72 | —    |
| Juillet          | —    | 72 | 3/4  |

Bourse Khédiviale, le 25 mai 1906.  
N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1 h. p.m. de ce jour.  
Paiement le mercredi 28 courant.

## EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

| NAME OF COMPANY                                    | Making up From May 8 | Latest Price May 25 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Central Egypt Exploration Corporation of W. Egypt. | 25/32pm              | 1/2 1/2 pm          |
| Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.                         | 5/6                  | 5/9 6/3             |
| Egyptian Options                                   | 1 1/2                | 1 1/2 1 1/2         |
| Egypt and Sudan Mining Synd.                       | 1 1/2                | 1 1/2 1 1/2         |
| Egypt. Trust and Invest.                           | 1/2pm                | 1/2 1/2 pm          |
| Nile Valley Block E.                               | 1 1/2                | 1 1/2 1 1/2         |
| Nile Valley (New)                                  | —                    | 7/ 7/6              |
| North Nile Valley                                  | 2/                   | 2/6 3/6             |
| Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd.                           | 2/                   | 1/ 2/               |
| Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)                        | 1/6                  | 1/ 2/               |
| Sudan Mines  | —                    | 1/ 2/               |
| Um Rus Gold Mines                                  | 9/32                 | 1/ 2/               |
| United African Explor.                             | 1 1/2                | 1 1/2 1 1/2         |

## EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

| APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS              | Week ended April 5, 1906. | same period 1905 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Cattle markets                     | L.E. 525                  | L.E. 349         |
| General markets                    | 205                       | 158              |
| Tot. for 120 markets               | 730                       | 507              |
| Tot. returns for current year date | L.E. 11,666               | —                |
| same period last year              | 6,895                     | —                |

## ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

| du mois de juin 1905 | Coton | Graines de coton | Fèves |
|----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1, S/B               | 434   | 2,785 ardebs     | 3,109 |
| 2                    | 360   | 2,024            | 1,548 |
| 3                    | 696   | 4,888            | 1,667 |
| 4                    | 169   | 1,764            | 1,513 |
| 5                    | 885   | 6,502            | 1,836 |
| 6                    | 698   | 2,480            | 2,106 |
| 7                    | 131   | 2,452            | 1,635 |
| 8                    | 276   | 1,800            | 1,063 |
| 9                    | 133   | 2,030            | 2,491 |
| 10                   | 209   | 2,778            | 2,274 |
| 11                   | 124   | 1,174            | 2,290 |
| 12                   | 590   | 2,333            | 1,767 |
| 13                   | 468   | 1,570            | 2,322 |
| 14                   | 574   | 1,829            | 303   |
| 15                   | 262   | 1,610            | 1,452 |
| 16                   | 348   | 1,182            | 1,099 |
| 17                   | 357   | 1,173            | 1,053 |
| 18                   | 404   | 1,959            | 1,632 |
| 19                   | 214   | 2,331            | 1,158 |
| 20                   | 273   | 2,056            | 1,237 |
| 21                   | 175   | 1,611            | 815   |
| 22                   | 278   | 1,165            | 42    |
| 23                   | 61    | 1,473            | 541   |
| 24                   | 190   | 656              | 74    |
| 25                   | 231   | 858              | 1,220 |
| 26                   | 491   | 1,174            | 370   |
| 27                   | 219   | 1,886            | —     |
| 28                   | 212   | 890              | 274   |
| 29                   | 72    | 2,444            | 731   |
| 30                   | —     | 1,441            | 1,575 |

S/B 9,464 Ard. €0,318 Sacs 37,117  
N.B.—Cettaliste est relevée des Registres de l'Alexandria General Produce Association; nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de juin 1906.A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.  
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigor.VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY  
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